



**Directorate of
Intelligence**

Passes and Trails on the Pakistan-Afghanistan Border (U)

A Reference Aid



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Overview

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The success of the Afghan insurgent groups in their hit-and-run war with the Soviet forces in Afghanistan results in part from the insurgents' continuing ability to move men and supplies across the Pakistan-Afghanistan border into Afghanistan. Favorable to the insurgents is their familiarity with the nearly 2,400-kilometer border, its diverse and rugged terrain, and the multiplicity of trails linking Pakistan with an extensive trail system in Afghanistan. Soviet attempts to interdict routes have only temporary effect on cross-border movement, for insurgent groups simply use alternate passes and trails. (U)

Because of their migratory habits, members of all Afghan ethnic groups are familiar with the tribal border region. Thousands cross the border into Pakistan each year to trade, seek work, visit kinfolk, or to move their animals to winter grazing areas. The migrants, whether as individuals or members of large groups with animals, are called nomads by the Pakistanis living outside the tribal border area. The proportion of pastoral and trading nomads (*kuchi* or *powindas*) among them, however, is small—probably about 25 to 30 percent of the tens of thousands who usually make the annual trek. The majority of the nomads travel on foot, alone or in small groups. Unlike nomad groups consisting of women, children, and animals, who must use less difficult routes where grazing and water are available, single men use any of the numerous passes and trails along the border. (U)

The purpose of this reference aid is to locate the passes and trails on the border, and to provide information on their condition and usage and on the various ethnic and tribal groups in whose territory the passes and trails are located. Most of the passes do not have recorded names, and many of them do not fit the usual concept of a pass—that is, a low gap in a mountain range. These passes—long ridges, deep ravines, or dry streambeds, at right angles to the line of the border—fit the general definition of a pass—namely, an opening, channel, or other means of gaining access through a barrier or obstruction. Some major routes are known by the names of the rivers whose beds they follow across the border. (U)

There are several reasons for the lack of names for passes and for the scarce amount of information about their condition and usage even when the name is available. Throughout most of its length, the border cuts through tribal territory. Since the boundary is only an artificial line, the point where it crosses trails or routes would not necessarily ever have been

named by tribal users. It is more likely that the route would be known by its terminals, which may be located some distance apart—as, for example, Quetta-Ghazni—or by a river valley, such as the Tochi or Gumal. Among the border trails are smugglers' routes, whose alignments, names, and conditions are closely held by the particular clans or groups using them. There is at least one trail adjacent to nearly every crossing point, which can be used as an alternate to cross the border and is not necessarily considered by the users to be a separate route. Most of the alternate routes are so narrow and steep that only men on foot can use them; some are impassable seasonally, when snow blocks mountain passes, or spring snow melt or summer showers briefly turn dry streambeds and ravines into torrents. Finally, the tribal border region has been semiautonomous and off limits to outsiders in both Pakistan and Afghanistan for many decades, making the recording of names and the collection of information on passes and trails very difficult. (C)

The information in this paper was compiled from a wide variety of sources, including US and British (India) large-scale map series (1:63,360 to 1:250,000), gazetteers on Afghanistan and Pakistan, and open literature. Landsat imagery was used as a base for plotting the passes, and as research on the terrain. In addition to general geographical and ethnological materials, information was gleaned from numerous accounts by British (India) engineers surveying the Durand Line, and from descriptions of military operations in the northwest frontier. (u)

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Passes and Trails on the Pakistan-Afghanistan Border (U)

The following discussion of the passes and trails on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border is divided into border sectors, beginning with the northernmost sector along the Vakhan Corridor and continuing toward the south. Three passes, one on the Sino-Afghanistan and two on the Sino-Pakistan borders, are included in the first sector because they provide circuitous access between Afghanistan and Pakistan. A brief summary of terrain and weather conditions and of the inhabitants in each sector precedes a discussion of the individual passes in that sector. The passes are numbered consecutively along the entire border and correlated with those numbered on the maps at the end of the report. Since a greater number of pass names are available from Pakistani sources, the primary name was selected from those sources. The Pakistani name is followed by the Afghan name (when available), other alternate names, and the coordinates and approximate elevation of the pass. An appendix lists the pass names alphabetically with their numbers. (U)

Northern Pakistan-Vakhan Corridor

The boundary between northern Pakistan and Afghanistan's Vakhan Corridor is the solid wall of the Hindu Kush Mountains. The border trails generally are accessible only by men on foot, and impracticable for use by pack animals. The high passes, averaging 4,500 meters, are approached by steep trails and covered with glaciers and snowfields that tend to limit the use of the passes to a few months during the summer and early fall. Other passes can be used throughout the year. Conditions vary with individual passes, however, and are subject to change over a period of years. Depending on weather conditions, glaciers, icefields, and snowfields tend to advance, retreat, form, or disappear. Weather conditions, particularly diurnal air temperature, determine pass use more than altitude or actual amount of snow or ice in the pass. Some passes that are covered by glaciers and impassable during the day can be traversed safely at

night or in early morning before warmer temperatures melt their surface or weaken support over crevasses.

(U)

The region on both sides of the border is sparsely populated, but it is crossed by ancient caravan routes. The south trail of the old silk road linking Chinese Turkestan (Xinjiang Province) and Bactria (northern Afghanistan) traverses the Vakhan Corridor. Through Tajikistan there are two caravan routes between India and China that connect with the silk road. One leads northeast from Chitral to Vakhan via the Baroghil Pass, and the second leads northward from the Hunza Valley to Xinjiang via the Mintaka Pass. The largest ethnic group in Vakhan is the Tajik, who live in the western and lower half of the corridor. Their settlements are hamlets composed of one or more extended families. The eastern and higher portion of Vakhan was the homeland of the nomadic Khirghiz, who had been refugees in Pakistan before their resettlement in Turkey. The major ethnic group in Chitral is the Kho, whose settlements thin out considerably near the border. Adjacent to Chitral in the east, the main north-south valleys in the Gilgit Agency are inhabited by various small groups, among which are the Yasin, Gupis, and Hunzakuts. The area of Gilgit closest to the border, however, is a vast uninhabited region of high mountains and valleys, where the ranges of the Karakorams merge with the Hindu Kush. (U)

1. Vahjir Davan

(Wakejier Shankou,

Wa-k'o-chi-erh Shan-k'ou,

Wakhjir Dawani)

37°05'N-74°29'E

4,900 meters

This pass is open to men on foot and animals usually during June-September. The pass is easy, but the paths on both approaches to the pass are fairly rough. The trail is the main one of the two silk routes that

The map at the bottom at the end of this paper is sheet 3 of the series. Coordinates: 500,000. Copies of the other sheets in the series can be obtained by calling 622-4333. (U)

linked western China with northern Afghanistan and the towns in what is now Soviet Central Asia. About 16 kilometers (km) east of the pass in Xinjiang Province is a Chinese border post at 37°09'N-74°39'E. The first border post in Afghanistan is at Sarhadd, about 90 km west of the pass.

2. Mintaka Pass
(Ming-t'ieh-kai Shin-k'ou,
Ming-t'ieh-kai-ta-fan,
Mingteka Daban,
Mingtaka Pass)
37°06'N-74°50'E
4,900 meters

This pass is on an old caravan route—still referred to as a silk route—between Chinese Turkestan and India via the Hunza Valley in Pakistan. The trail through the pass links northern Pakistan to Vakhn Corridor in Afghanistan via the old silk route and the Vahjir Daban. An alternate route extends from the trail to Mintaka Pass to the Kilik Pass (3), and also connects with other trails that continue westward across northern Pakistan to passes on the Pakistan-Afghanistan frontier. Except during snowstorms, the pass is never closed to men on foot. It is usually not open to animals until the end of April, although they can be taken across when the snow is hard packed in midwinter. (U)

3. Kilik Pass
(Kilik Dawan)
37°06'N-74°31'E
4,755 meters

This is an alternate to the Mintaka route into Xinjiang Province and connects with the main route into Vakhn about 16 km east of the Sino-Afghan border, where a Chinese border post is located. Approaches to Kilik Pass are easier than to Mintaka but are longer and steeper with boulders. The pass is closed with deep snow in winter and spring until late in June. Some snow cover lasts into summer and fall. During this season animals must be taken over before sunrise to minimize the hazards of melting snow. (U)

4. Kik-i-Uwin
36°52'N-74°08'E
4,877 meters

5. Kirghiz-i-Uwin
36°52'N-74°08'E
4,890 meters

There are two passes, known collectively as Ershad Uwin (Kowtal-e Ershad Uwin, Ershad Yuvini), that are located less than 1 km apart, and are the first, or easternmost, passes providing access from Pakistan directly into Vakhn. The higher Kirghiz Pass opens earliest in the year because it has less accumulation of drifted snow. Kirghiz is snowy until July, when most of the snow begins to melt, and is open from then until October. The lower Kik Pass is preferable when open because the trail through Kirghiz crosses a glacier that is difficult for loaded animals on the Vakhn side. (U)

6. Khora Bhurt
(Kowtal-e Khvorah Bort,
Khord Bhurt)
36°51'N-73°57'E
4,570 meters

The pass is closed by snow in winter and open only for a few weeks in spring and fall. During September it has the smallest amount of snow. It probably is suitable for men on foot only. (U)

7. Qalandar Uwin
(Kowtal-e Qalandar Od Din,
Garzan Pass)
36°52'N-73°55'E
5,250 meters

This is an alternate pass to Khora Bhurt (6), but it is steeper and more difficult. It is seldom used. (U)

8. Darwazo An
(Darwazu An,
Shawitakh Pass)
36°53'N-73°26'E
4,150 meters

This pass is easier than Baroghil (9) and is seldom closed. It is used by traders moving between Vakhan and the Gilgit Agency in Pakistan and is good for loaded animals. There is an easy path on the Vakhan side that leads to the border post at Sarhadd. (U)

9. Baroghil Pass
(Kowtal-e Barowghil)
36°53'N-73°21'E
3,800 meters

This pass is the lowest and most open in this part of the Hindu Kush opposite Vakhan. At times, however, it is closed for short periods in March and April when the snow is soft. The route between Chitral in Pakistan and Vakhan through the pass generally is the easiest and best for loaded animals in all seasons. Trade flows mainly northeast-southwest through the pass between the Indus Valley and China. A third pass—name unknown—lies between Baroghil and Darwazo (8), which can be used when Baroghil is closed. Many trails from all parts of northern Pakistan collect in the area of the three passes and funnel through them to Sarhadd in Vakhan, making this the most accessible part of the border in this sector. (U)

10. Kan Khun An
36°53'N-73°04'E
4,940 meters

This pass is open to men on foot June through September, and to animals during July and August, depending on the amount of crevassing of the glacier. Approaches to the pass are abrupt, and the path on both sides is narrow and rough. The pass is usually covered with deep snow. (U)

11. Ochhili Pass
(Dolich Pass)
36°50'N-72°51'E
5,298 meters

Open to men on foot only, the pass is very long and covered by a deeply crevassed glacier. The approach from the south in Pakistan is over a steep shale and snow slope. The north side in Vakhan is very steep, leading down to a broad flat glacier. (U)

12. Phur Nisini
(Kowtal-e Fornesini,
Shahgolash,
Shahgologh)
36°51'N-72°43'E
5,240 meters

The pass is open to men on foot only. On the south side the approach is steep over a moraine (earth and stone deposited by a glacier), and the path is across the center of a glacier. On the Vakhan side there is a sheer precipice of rock and ice and a wide flat glacier below it. (U)

13. Anoshah Pass
(Anowshaw Kach,
Kach Pass)
36°49'N-72°32'E
5,360 meters

Both the approach paths and the pass itself are difficult and can be dangerous. The path on the south side in Pakistan is over a badly crevassed glacier, and the final ascent is up an almost vertical rock wall. (U)

14. Kotgaz An
(Kowtal-e Gowt Gaz,
Sar Ishteragh)
36°35'N-72°01'E
5,600 meters

The pass is open during the summer, but both approaches to the pass cross glaciers. The crest of the pass is a knife-edged ridge of very friable (easily crumbled or pulverized) rock. The final ascent to the crest on both sides is almost vertical. This pass is seldom used. (U)

15. Sad Ishtragh
(Sad Eshteragh)
36°28'N-71°40'E
5,180 meters

This is the final (westernmost) pass that affords direct access from northern Pakistan into Vakhān. It is open to men on foot from June until September and to lightly loaded animals during August. The path on the south side is steep, and extends over a glacier and a shale outcrop in the final ascent. In midsummer the surface of the glacier is hard and safe in the morning, but begins to soften around noon. The descent into Vakhān is easier, and the path crosses a snowfield and then a glacier. It is practicable for loaded animals, however, from mid-July to mid-October. Below the glacier in Afghanistan, the path is easy and leads to the hamlet of Qazi Deh (36°40'N-71°45'E). Near the pass in Pakistan, there are stone shelters and man-made caves of sufficient size to shelter small groups. An alternate pass, Chap An (5,200 meters), is located about 1 kilometer to the east. Conditions of the latter pass and trail through it are unknown. (U)

Chitral District-Badakhshan Province

The border in this sector continues along the crests of the Hindu Kush where the mountain range bends toward the southwest. Similar to those in the northernmost sector, the border trails leading from Chitral into Badakhshan generally are inaccessible except by men on foot. The slightly higher passes, averaging 4,900 meters, are approached by steep trails and nearly all are covered with glaciers and permanent snowfields, limiting their use to summer and early fall. All the trails from Pakistan feed into the Sang

Lech Valley, where they join a trail network that provides a number of routes through Badakhshan to the interior of Afghanistan from the border passes. Among them is an important old trade route between India and northern Afghanistan through the Dorah An (22) that goes northward along the Sang Lech Valley. The Dorah An trail also connects with a route to the Konar Valley, and with one of the main routes into the upper Panjsher Valley via the Munjan Valley. In the border region in Afghanistan, the sparse population, primarily Tajik, is concentrated in the north around Zibak in the lower Sang Lech Valley, and around Eskeshem, located at the western end of the Vakhān Corridor. The upper Sang Lech and its lateral valleys are uninhabited. Across the border in Chitral, where the majority of the people belong to the Kho ethnic group, settlements are thinly scattered along the numerous tributary valleys of the Chitral River. (U)

16. Name Unknown
36°27'N-71°38'E
5,400 meters

The route through this pass branches westward from the trail to the Sad Ishtragh (15) and descends a tributary of the Sang Lech called the Mandro Gol. Some 10 km below the pass in Badakhshan it joins trails from the Khatinza (17) and Nuqsan (18) Passes. Conditions of the pass and trail are unknown. (U)

17. Khatinza An
(Khatin Zah An)
36°23'N-71°35'E
4,870 meters

This pass, a broad flat ridge, is open all year to men on foot, but it is impracticable for pack animals. The approach from Chitral is over shale and friable (easily crumbled or pulverized) rock, and rises at an extremely steep angle. On the Afghan side the slope is very steep also and is covered by a snowfield whose surface remains hard until mid-July. Below the pass, the trail follows the streambed of the Mandro Gol to the Sang Lech Valley. (U)

18. Nuqsan An
(Nouzan An)
36°22'N-74°34'E
4,750 meters

This pass is open to men on foot from about mid-May to mid-October and for pack animals during August-September. The path is over shale, packed snow, and avalanche debris. Near the pass, glaciers extend into the narrow valley, forcing the trail against the hillside. Depending on weather conditions, the glaciers could advance and block the trail. The final ascent is very steep over jagged slate. In Afghanistan, trail conditions are similar and equally difficult. (C)

19. Agram An
36°18'N-71°29'E
5,060 meters

This pass is higher than Nuqsan An (18) and the trail more difficult, but the route through it to Zibak is nearly 10 km shorter than through Nuqsan An. It is open to men on foot for about six months in summer. Pack animals can be taken over the pass in July-September if they are first unloaded. Even in August, however, snow can be encountered at 4,000 meters and above. The path is very steep and passes over avalanche debris and shale. Ascent to the pass is easier and shorter than to Dorah An (22) but is subject to a very cold wind. On the Afghan side, the slope is steep, and—beginning in October—crevasses form in the glacier below the pass. (C)

20. Mach An
36°13'N-71°25'E
5,180 meters

This pass is open to men on foot from June to October. Ascent to the pass is over a steep slope of loose sand and stones, generally impassable for pack animals. In Afghanistan the route, which is over a glacier and moraine, leads into a tributary valley of the Mandro Gol. As it extends northward, it joins the trails through passes 16 to 19, which converge in the Mandro Gol (valley) before continuing as a main trail route into the Sang Lech Valley. From the pass crest of the Mach An it is about 32 km to Zibak. (C)

21. Uni An
36°08'N-71°16'E
4,785 meters

This pass is open from mid-July to October but only for men on foot. It is used as an alternate to Dorah An (22). The trail is over boulders and unstable debris and, therefore, cannot be used by pack animals. The pass itself is a steep fissure in a knife-edged ridge. On the Afghan side, the slope is steep and the path is over glaciers and moraines. The pass is used by smugglers, who approach it from the Afghan side by an even more difficult side route of unknown alignment to avoid the main trail through the pass. (C)

22. Dorah An
(Kowtal-e Do Rah)
36°05'N-71°14'E
4,510 meters

This pass is on the main caravan route between the Indian subcontinent and northern Afghanistan. It is open to men on foot from May through November and to animals from June through October. It is free from snow in summer but subject to severe storms (rain, sleet, or snow) in June. On the Afghan side, the path is fairly steep, descending to a large lake (Howze Do Rah, Lake Dufferin) where it turns northward following the lake shore and then the Sang Lech Valley to Zibak. A second trail branches southward at the lake and ascends toward Mandal Pass (36°01'N-71°11'E) at the head of the Katiga. (Landy Sind talso known as the Bashgul, Matal, or Metah Valley in Konarha Province. Within 5 km from the lake it is joined by the trails through Ustich An (23) and shortly thereafter divides. One fork continues south to Mandal Pass and the other toward the west into the Munjan and Panjsher Valleys. (C)

23. Ustich An
36°04'N-71°12'E
4,700 meters

Conditions prevailing on this trail and pass are unknown. The path is not steep, but it traverses moraines on both sides of the border. The trail joins the

one from the Howze Do Rah (lake) and provides a shorter and more direct route to trails leading into the Panjsher and Konar Valleys. The pass and trail also serve as an alternate to the Dorah An. (C)

Chitral District-Nuristan Region, Konarha Province: The Afghanistan-Pakistan border in this sector turns south, crossing the main thrust of the Hindu Kush ranges that extend southwestward to form the high mountain core of Afghanistan. As in the other sectors, few of the passes and trails are suitable for use by pack animals. The passes are somewhat lower, averaging 4,400 meters, but, although the extent of glaciation diminishes, deep snow prevails in winter. As a consequence, they are usually open only in summer and early fall. However, at least two of the passes, Brambalu (39) and Patkun (40), traditionally have been used during winter by the Nuristanis. Trails crossing the border from Chitral lead directly into the deep, rugged, and heavily forested valleys of Nuristan. Traffic through the passes generally flows north-south in Afghanistan through the Kitigal Valley, which is the upper part of the Landi Sind (a tributary of the Konar) and is known variously as the Bushgul, or Bushgal, and the Matal, or Metal Valley. The extensive trail network in Nuristan, however, provides circuitous access to the Konar Valley from the west, to the Panjsher Valley, and to the town of Mehtarlam through the Alisheng and Alingar Valleys. In Pakistan, trails leading to border passes 24 to 27 are oriented north-south and are linked to the main trail through the Dorah An (22). Trails through the remaining passes (28-41) are linked east-west with the Chitral Valley and also with north-south trails extending through the area between the Chitral River and the border. (C)

In Afghanistan, the region that is called Nuristan has neither boundaries nor an administrative center but encompasses the area of four provinces where the Nuristani tribes live. Roughly, it includes southern Badakhshan, except for the Munjan and Sang Lech Valleys; Laghman Province north of Mehtarlam; the west bank tributary valleys of the Konar in Nangarhar and Konarha Provinces; and all of Konarha except along the river itself and the area east of the river to the border. There are four main tribes of Nuristanis, who live in the middle and upper reaches of the valleys of their region. They were known as

Kafirs (infidels) before they were forcibly converted to Islam in the late 1800s. Across the border in Chitral, settlements of the dominant Kho ethnic group are concentrated along the main river valley. (C)

Adjacent to the border west of the Chitral River is the homeland of a small group known as the Kalash, who are kinsmen of the Nuristanis. They live—from north to south—in the Gangalwat (Rumbar), Brumboret, Birir, Jingeret, and Brambalu Valleys, through which trails lead to border passes 31 to 40. Unlike the Nuristanis and the Kho, who are Muslim, the Kalash still practice a modified version of an old animistic religion similar to that of the Kafirs before they were converted to Islam. Living among the Kalash are a still smaller group, the Katirs, descendants of Kafirs who fled the enforced Muslim conversion nearly 100 years ago but who have since voluntarily converted to Islam. (C)

24. Artshu Pass
(Artshu Pass)
35°59'N-71°16'E
4,500 meters

The approach to this pass is not excessively steep, but the path is strewn with boulders and frozen over with snow in the fall. It is open to men on foot only, generally during summer; it is impracticable for loaded animals. In Chitral the trail leaves the main one to the Dorah An (22) and, ascending a side valley, crosses the border and descends to Samanaknesa (35°57'N-71°15'E), where it connects with trails leading to the Panjsher and Konar Valleys and to Badakhshan. (C)

25. Samanak Bro
(Samanuk Pass,
Zidig Pass)
35°57'N-71°12'E
4,500 meters

This pass, a sharp rocky ridge, is open only to men on foot during summer. The path is over a steep, rough snowfield on the Pakistan side and a very steep shale slope on the Afghan side. The route is impracticable

for loaded animals. However, there is a second route—alignment unknown—from the pass on the Afghan side that is used by salt traders and is suitable for pack animals. The trail in Chitral diverges from the main route to Dorah An (22) and, entering Afghanistan, leads to the vicinity of Samanaknesa (24) in the Katigal Valley, where it connects with trails leading to the Panjsher and Konar Valleys and to Badakhshan. (U)

26. Palukda Bro
35°57'N-71°20'E
4,500 meters

This is an alternate pass to Samanak Bro (25). The trail through it, which branches from the trail to Samanak, is an old trade route suitable for loaded donkeys. The path is over a glacier and moraine and continues on the Afghan side down a fairly steep streambed to Diwana Baba (35°49'N-71°18'E) in the Katigal Valley. (U)

27. Birzin Pass
35°53'N-71°23'E
4,700 meters

Conditions of this pass and trail are unknown. It probably is open at least to men on foot in summer. In Pakistan the trail branches from the main one through Dorah An (22) and ascends through a side valley to the pass. The path to the pass is abrupt and either crosses or skirts a glacier and continues over a moraine on the Afghan side. The trail descends steeply where it enters the Katigal Valley about three km south of Diwana Baba (26). (U)

28. Shui An
(Kowtal-e Peshawar, North Sui An)
35°51'N-71°26'E
4,570 meters

Except for the final ascent to the pass, this route is one of the easier ones into Nuristan from Chitral. It is open to both men on foot and pack animals in summer, but there is still snow in the pass at that time

of year and the path can become dangerously furrowed. With deep, firm snow and good weather, animals as well as men can cross the pass in winter. The path to the pass in Chitral is over soft earth and then up a steep shale slope. The pass itself is a narrow gap between two rocky peaks. In Nuristan the trail is easy and leads to Peshawar (35°50'N-71°16'E) in the Katigal Valley. (U)

29. Pungogazo An
(South Sui An)
35°50'N-71°27'E
4,880 meters

30. Bukhtanshalo An
35°49'N-71°27'E
5,150 meters

31. Matik An
(Kowtal-e Matik)
35°47'N-71°29'E
4,800 meters

There is no information on the conditions of these passes. Forty years ago pass 29 was claimed to be impassable because an advancing glacier had blocked it some 30 years earlier. It is possible that the lack of information means that these are smugglers' routes. Trails through passes 29 and 30 diverge from the trail through the Shui An (28) in Chitral and, after crossing the passes, lead to Peshawar in the Katigal Valley. The trail through Matik An also leads to Peshawar after it diverges in Chitral from the one through the Gangalwat An (32). (U)

32. Gangalwat An
(Ganga'wat An)
35°44'N-71°29'E
4,700 meters

This is an easy pass linking Chitral with Nuristan and is practicable for loaded animals. The pass is open from about mid-June until December. The ascent to the pass in Pakistan is very steep, while the pass itself

is flatter but has a knife-edged crest. In the first weeks of June, the pass can be used by men on foot in the early morning hours. Later in the day there is a likelihood of avalanches in the final ascent on the Pakistan side. The trail traverses the Gangalwat (Rumbar) Valley in Chitral where the trail to Matik An (31) branches from it shortly before ascent to the pass begins. In Nuristan the trail merges with the ones through Zinor (33) and Ustui (34) Passes in the Manalgal Valley and leads to Barg-e Matal (35°40'N-71°20'E) in the Katigal Valley. (U)

33. Zinor Pass
(Zenor Pass)
35°42'N-71°33'E
4,750 meters

34. Ustui Pass
(Kowtal-e Ustun)
35°42'N-71°31'E
4,900 meters

35. Name Unknown
35°58'N-71°30'E
4,550 meters

There is no information on the conditions of these passes. They probably are open at least to men on foot during summer into fall. Trails through them lead to Barg-e Matal (32) via the Manalgal Valley in Nuristan. Ascent to Zinor Pass is steep on both sides of the border. The path crosses a glacier, a moraine, and a rocky outcrop on the Afghan side before reaching the tributary streambed that gives access to the Manalgal. The trail through Ustui Pass crosses a moraine and a glacier in Chitral and continues in Nuristan across snowfields and steep terrain before it joins the tributary leading to the Manalgal. The trail through pass 35, which is on the watershed between the Lod, a tributary of the Brumboret (Chitral) and the Urya, a tributary of the Manalgal (Nuristan), follows these tributaries across the border. About midway between Barg-e Matal and the border, another trail leaves the Manalgal Valley and, following streambeds toward the south, divides and enters the Landy Sind Valley through its northern tributaries, the Pitigal and Gahwardes, near the juncture of the Landy Sind with the

Konar. The trails connect with the trails from passes 36 to 41 and provide additional north-south routes in Afghanistan closer to the border than the main route through the Katigal Valley. (U)

36. Shawal Pass
35°36'N-71°31'E
4,420 meters

This pass is seldom free from snow but is open to men on foot from April to December, and to pack animals from August to October. However, it is generally a very difficult route for animals, even under optimum conditions. Ascent to the pass is over a shale-covered, gradually sloping path. The trail traverses the Brumboret Valley in Chitral and, crossing the border into Nuristan, shortly joins the north-south route through the Pitigal Valley that links Barg-e Matal with the Landy Sind Valley. (U)

37. Paripit Pass
35°35'N-71°34'E
4,270 meters

38. Shera Shing Pass
(Kowtal-e Shera Sheng, Shera
Shang)
35°33'N-71°37'E
4,300 meters

The condition of these passes is not known, but the trails through both of them probably are open to men on foot in summer and possibly into late fall. Ascents to the passes, particularly the one to Shera Shing, are very steep. The path crossing Paripit lies between two glaciers, which could make travel difficult when temperatures rise and cause the ice to melt. The trail through Paripit follows the Brumboret Valley in Chitral, and in Nuristan joins the north-south trail in the Pitigal Valley. Several trails in Chitral, from the Brumboret, Birir, and Jingeret Valleys, lead to the one through the Shera Shing Pass. Across the border the trail descends abruptly into the Pitigal Valley. (U)

39. Brambalu Pass
(Brambalu Gri,
Bromolo Pass,
Bromalu Pass)
35°30'N-71°31'E
3,750 meters

This pass is open to men on foot only from May to December. The Nuristanis, however, cross it in winter when the snow is hard. The trail leads from the Brambalu Valley in Chitral into the Pitigal Valley in Nuristan. (U)

40. Patkun Bro
(Pachkium Kandaw,
Packyum Kandaw,
Patkond Brow,
Pattusun Pass)
35°26'N-71°39'E
2,670 meters

This pass is never closed. In winter the snow is very deep in the pass but is usually hard packed and easily used by men on foot. The top of the pass is thickly wooded, which cuts off the view into Nuristan. Although the approach to the pass is easier on the Afghanistan than on the Pakistan side, it is steep and boulder strewn. In Chitral the trail leads through a side valley of the Brambalu and in Nuristan directly into the Gawhardes Valley, where another trail branches from it northward to link with the trail in the Pitigal Valley. (U)

41. Gambir Gri
(Gimir Kandow)
35°23'N-71°36'E
2,750 meters

There is no information on this pass or trail, but conditions may be similar to those affecting travel through the Brambalu (39) and Patkun (40) Passes. The trail is the shortest between Pakistan and Afghanistan in this sector of the border. It leads northward from the Chitral River, crosses the border, and descends into the Gawhardes Valley about 24 km short of Arandu. (U)

Dir District-Konar Valley (Konarha Province)

This sector begins where the Chitral River breaks through the mountains from Pakistan to become the Konar in Afghanistan. At this point the river is joined also by its northern tributary the Katigal-Landy Sind. For a little more than a kilometer, the border is aligned along the Konar River, then crosses it and follows the crests of a spur of the Hindu Kush. The passes are much lower, averaging 2,700 meters, but can be covered in deep snow during winter. The number of trails converging on the passes increases substantially over the number farther north in both Pakistan and Afghanistan. Although there is little information available on the condition of the passes and trails, a considerable amount of trade, most of it smuggling, has flowed through them between the Konar Valley and the District of Dir and on into Chitral. Beginning with this sector and continuing south to Baluchistan (about 29°30'N), the frontier in both countries is a tribal territory dominated by the Pashtuns or Pushtuns, names used officially in Afghanistan and Pakistan, respectively, for this ethnic group. The major tribe on both sides of the border in this sector are the Yusufzais, whose local name in Dir is the Malazai. A second main tribal group is the Bajauris (also known as the Tarkluris or Turklanris), a people believed to be related to the Yusufzais. The Bajauris consist of a number of sections collectively known as the Mamunds (Mahmunds). Their main homeland is in the south adjacent to Dir. (U)

42. Damanik Kandao
35°03'N-71°37'E
2,700 meters

43. Sharghali Kandao
35°12'N-71°39'E
3,000 meters

44. Karakar Kandao
35°10'N-71°39'E
2,950 meters

45. Dolai Kandao
(Dulay Pass)
35°09'N-71°38'E
2,950 meters

46. Shani Kandao
(Sunay Kandao)
35°09'N-71°37'E
2,950 meters

47. Panakot Kandao
35°08'N-71°37'E
2,700 meters

48. Sunai Kandao
35°07'N-71°34'E
2,700 meters

49. Name Unknown
35°06'N-71°33'E
3,000 meters

All of these passes, except the Damanik (42), are on the border with Chitral and provide access between Konarha Province and Dir District. The trails through them lead to the village of Naray (35°12'N-71°31'E) in the Konar Valley. From these trails it is possible to travel to Asmar—and south to Asadabad (Chagasaray)—by an interlinking north-south trail system that extends through the foothills close to the border and at some distance from the Konar River. On the Pakistan side of the border, there is also a main north-south trail between Dir and Chitral through the Shingara Pass (35°13'N-71°41'E) located on the border of the two districts. In the vicinity of Shingara Pass, a trail branches westward from the main trail, crosses the Pakistan-Afghanistan border through the Sharghail Kandao, and entering the Bartas Valley continues to Naray. (C)

50. Binshai Kandao
35°03'N-71°32'E
2,450 meters

51. Tripaman Kandao
34°59'N-71°31'E
2,550 meters

52. Loegram Pass
34°56'N-71°27'E
2,350 meters

53. Name Unknown
34°55'N-71°26'E
2,750 meters

All of the trails through these passes lead from Dir to Asmar in the Konar Valley and also feed into the north-south trail system close to the border. The trail through pass 53 enters the Wara Goripha border valley in Afghanistan, where a village by that name is located at 34°57'N-71°25'E, about 5 km from the border pass. (C)

Mohmand Agency-Konarha and Nangarhar Provinces

The border in this sector continues along the Hindu Kush spur and then along decreasingly lower crests through more open barren hill country to the Kabul River. The passes range in elevation from slightly above 2,500 meters to less than 500 meters in the south, where several of the passes are streambeds. An extensive trail network crisscrosses the border and includes several old caravan routes linking Peshawar in Pakistan with Asadabad (Chagasaray) and Jalalabad in Afghanistan. Because this sector of the border has been one of the most denied to outsiders, the amount of information on the condition of passes and trails is minimal. Nevertheless, snow would be a problem during the winter, and melting snow and showers would hinder use of streambed passes briefly during spring and summer. (C)

The border alignment cuts the Mohmand tribal territory in two, separating the hill clans from their settled brethren in the Konar Valley and the area north of the Kabul River in Nangarhar as far west as Jalalabad. It also divides the Bajauris, whose homeland is in the extreme northern part of Mohmand territory and who extend into Dir to the Chitral River. The tribesmen virtually ignore the border, however, moving freely within the tribal area to visit clan members and

carry on trade. The Mohmands have been the chief transporters of goods on the caravan routes, including those that go south through the area of the big bend of the Kabul River. It is claimed that the Mohmands exercise a good deal of influence over their other Pashtun neighbors, the Mullagoris, who live in the area adjacent to them south to the Khyber Pass, and the Safi, who live along the Konar Valley primarily in Nangarhar Province. Also in the southern part of the Konar Valley are a seminomadic non-Pashtun people, the Gujars, who live astride the border trails along the east bank of the river. (U)

54. Lawatai Pass
34°56'N-71°23'E
2,700 meters

55. Name Unknown
34°56'N-71°23'E
2,600 meters

56. Name Unknown
34°56'N-71°23'E
2,600 meters

The trail through Lawatai Pass is one of three—and possibly more—trails within a kilometer of each other that cross the border from the Bajaur area. In Afghanistan they follow the north-oriented Loya Gorigah Valley toward Asmar. The trails also connect with the one paralleling the border, making it possible to travel south to Asadabad (Chagasaray) or to descend into the Konar Valley by a number of other trails. (U)

57. Kaga Pass
34°54'N-71°22'E
2,300 meters

58. Mukha Pass
34°54'N-71°21'E
2,700 meters

59. Name Unknown
34°53'N-71°19'E
2,650 meters

60. Name Unknown
34°53'N-71°18'E
2,860 meters

61. Ghakhai Pass
(Ghase Kandao)
34°48'N-71°18'E
2,250 meters

62. Name Unknown
34°47'N-71°16'E
2,600 meters

63. Name Unknown
34°47'N-71°15'E
2,450 meters

64. Name Unknown
34°46'N-71°14'E
2,500 meters

Trails through these passes from Bajaur descend through fairly steep valleys to the Konar River. Those through passes 57 to 59 converge shortly after crossing the border and continue as a single trail to Bar Shurtan (34°57'N-71°17'E) on the east bank of the river. The trail through pass 60 not only leads toward Bar Shurtan but links with one leading directly to a point about midway between Bar Shurtan and Asadabad. Three passes (57, 58, and 60) have alternate passes and trails adjacent to them. The trail through Ghakhai Pass extends to the vicinity of Asadabad and may be an old caravan route. Trails through passes 62 and 63 join into one just below the passes and shortly thereafter with the trail through Ghakhai. The trail through pass 64 descends directly to Serkani (34°47'N-71°06'E) on the bank of the Konar. (U)

65. Nawa Pass
34°44'N-71°11'E
1,850 meters

66. Chartana Pass
34°42'N-71°08'E
1,830 meters

67. Pishio Kandao
34°41'N-71°07'E
1,850 meters

The trail through Nawa Pass is relatively easy and probably is one of the old caravan routes through Mohmand territory into the Konar Valley because it is suitable for animals. According to Arrian, the Roman military historian who lived 200 years after the event, it was one of the invasion routes used by Alexander the Great on his way to India. Pishio Kandao also may be an old caravan route, since the terrain which the trail traverses is fairly easy. Chartana Pass does not seem to be difficult, but the trail through it is not apparent. It is either a smugglers' route or is used infrequently. (U)

68. Spina Tsuka Pass
34°41'N-71°06'E
1,850 meters

69. Goraprai Pass
(Gulprai Pass, Genero Pass)
34°40'39"N-71°06'E
1,600 meters

The trail through Spina Tsuka, suitable for men on foot only, turns south below the pass in Afghanistan and connects with the caravan route through Goraprai. The trail through Goraprai descends through fairly steep terrain to Pashad (34°43'N-71°01'E) in the Konar Valley. (U)

70. Name Unknown
34°39'N-71°05'E
1,950 meters

71. Name Unknown
34°38'N-71°06'E
1,800 meters

72. Shaunkrai Pass
34°36'N-71°06'E
1,700 meters

Shaunkrai Pass is on an old trade route from the Mohmand Agency. The trail crosses the border over easy terrain into the Nawa Khwar Valley and continues to the Konar, entering at a point about 5 km south of Pashad (69). The two passes (70 and 71) located to the north of it apparently are for men on foot only, but the trail through pass 70 is fairly easy and may be suitable for animals. The trail through pass 70 meanders westward to Dewana (34°40'N-71°01'E). The other trail through pass 71 is fairly steep, and following the hillside connects with the trail through Shaunkrai Pass a few kilometers after crossing the border. (U)

73. Name Unknown
34°34'N-71°04'E
2,400 meters

74. Name Unknown
34°34'N-71°03'E
2,450 meters

75. Name Unknown
34°33'N-71°02'E
2,600 meters

76. Name Unknown
34°32'N-70°59'E
2,450 meters

Trails through passes 73 and 74 lead directly northward and join the main trail from Shaunkrai Pass (72). The third through pass 75 also joins the main trail via the valley in which the village of Woca Zawara (34°35'N-71°01'E) is located. The fourth trail through pass 76 bifurcates on the Pakistan side before it crosses the border. One trail through 76

extends northward to the village of Khas Konar (34°38'N-70°54'E) in Konarha Province. The other branch of the trail follows a streambed southward across the border to the vicinity of Petaw (34°31'N-70°57'E) in Nangarhar Province, where it connects with an interlinking trail network that extends toward the north, west, and south. (C)

77. Name Unknown
34°29'N-70°59'E
1,350 meters

78. Name Unknown
34°27'N-71°00'E
1,300 meters

79. Name Unknown
34°25'N-71°03'E
1,130 meters

80. Name Unknown
34°23'N-71°04'E
850 meters

81. Name Unknown
34°23'N-71°05'E
850 meters

82. Name Unknown
34°22'N-71°06'E
1,100 meters

83. Name Unknown
34°21'N-71°10'E
800 meters

Trails through these low passes are old trade and nomad routes. In addition to these passes, there are several others in the vicinity that can be used. Pass 81 is a streambed into which several trails feed from both sides of the border. Adjacent to it to the east is a second streambed that is used by the same trail system that converges on 81. The routes through this part of the border lead to the north bank of the Kabul River and to Jalalabad. The entire hilly triangular area, formed by the Konar and Kabul Rivers with Jalalabad at the apex, is interlaced with trails permitting multidirectional movement. (C)

84. Name Unknown
34°20'N-71°10'E
400 meters

The pass is the north bank of the Kabul River, where the border crosses the river as it bends toward the east. A caravan trail follows the north bank of the river and, joining the trail through pass 83, continues south along the west bank. The trail is linked to one on the east bank by a ferry located at 34°17'N-71°08'E. From the ferry landing, the east bank route continues south to Kama Daka (34°14'N-71°07'E). (C)

Khyber Hills-Nangarhar Province

In this sector the border is aligned initially along the Kabul River in its north-south course and then through the ravine-ridden hill country to the Safed Koh (mountain range) that extends west from the Khyber Hills. Numerous trails both for men on foot and pack animals wind through the jumbled hills crossing the border through deep ravines and along hill ridges at right angles to the border alignment. Many of the trails can be used as alternate routes to the Khyber Pass. In the southern part of the hills, trails in Pakistan lead from the Bazar and Bara Valleys into Afghanistan, where they turn northward following streambeds to the south bank of the Kabul. Along the way they link with east-west trails in Nangarhar Province, making it possible to travel westward through the foothills of the Safed Koh at some distance south of the main Kabul-Jalalabad-Peshawar road. In general, winters are relatively milder in this part of the border than in other sectors. Passes are open most of the year although winter and spring rains can create flash floods and treacherous conditions. (C)

Among the Pashtuns in this sector are one minor and two major tribes. The major ones are the Shinwari farmers, who live in Nangarhar south of Jalalabad, and the Afridi, who live in the Khyber Pass and to the south in the Bazar and Bara Valleys in Pakistan. The majority of the Afridis are migratory clans; they descend in the early winter from the snowbound

highlands of their Tirah homeland (the Khyber Hills and portions of the main Safed Koh) to the low country around Kohat and Peshawar. North of the Khyber are the Mullagoris and some Mo'dmands. The Mullagoris are composed of four sections, or klieis, two of which are Shilmannis, who are sometimes considered a separate tribe. (U)

85. Name Unknown
34°14'N-71°07'E
425 meters

This pass is the bank of the Kabul River, where there is a campground called Shilman Khula Banda. Both the boundary alignment and a caravan route leave the river at this point and follow a tributary stream toward the southeast for about 2 km, at which point the boundary turns to the south. While the caravan route continues up the streambed toward Landi Kotal, a second trail leaves the streambed, and crossing the border continues westward through Nangarhar following a series of ravines to Lowya Dakka (34°12'N-71°03'E) on the south bank of the Kabul River. (U)

86. Name Unknown
34°11'N-71°07'E
500 meters

At this point there are three trails that cross the border very close together. Following east-west ravines that are separated by high hill ridges, the trails tend to keep to the hillsides. In Nangarhar the trails converge into a single one that continues along a streambed to Lowya Dakka (85). (U)

87. Name Unknown
34°10'N-71°07'E
1,250 meters

This pass is an east-west ridge between ravines. The trail, suitable for pack animals as well as men on foot, crosses the border along the ridge after ascending through ravines in Pakistan. It continues along the ridge for some distance and then descends on the Afghan side of the border into a seasonal streambed, where it joins the trail from pass 88. (U)

88. Name Unknown
34°09'N-71°07'E
1,000 meters

89. Name Unknown
34°08'N-71°06'E
900 meters

90. Name Unknown
34°08'N-71°05'E
700 meters

The border crosses a drainage system in this area so that all of the passes are seasonal streambeds. The trails, apparently suitable for animals, descend through the streambeds on the Pakistan side, and crossing the border follow the streambeds through Nangarhar to Lowya Dakka (85) on the south bank of the Kabul River. The trail through pass 88 is joined by the one through pass 87 after it crosses the border. (U)

The *Khyber Pass* has not been included here because it lies entirely within Pakistan. The border crosses its western end, passing between the Afghan customs house of Towr Kham and the town of Landi Khana in Pakistan. (U)

91. Name Unknown
34°06'N-71°04'E
1,000 meters

This pass is in a ravine. The trail, suitable for animals, follows ravines on both sides of the border. In Nangarhar, the trail crosses the Shamsa Kandao, a relatively low pass at 34°07'N-71°03'E, and continues westward to the Khambo Khwar streambed, which provides access to Sarband (34°13'N-71°02'E) on the south bank of the Kabul River. The first few kilometers of the trail in Afghanistan pass through hill country just to the south of Towr Kham (90). (U)

92. Made Kandao
34°06'N-71°04'E
1,450 meters

93. Ahmadi Kandao
34°06'N-71°04'E
1,500 meters

94. Inzari Kandao
34°05'N-71°04'E
1,550 meters

95. Tandi China Kandao
34°04'N-71°04'E
1,700 meters

96. Pizzo Kandao
34°04'N-71°04'E
1,900 meters

All of these passes are east-west-trending ravines. The trails through them follow a maze of ravines on both sides of the border. Eventually the trails converge in Nangarhar on the Khambo Khwar, the seasonal streambed leading northward to the Kabul River. All of the trails are suitable for men on foot only. (U)

97. Cobi Kandao
(Tatsohi Kandao)
34°03'N-71°02'E
1,600 meters

98. Name Unknown
34°01'N-71°01'E
1,750 meters

99. Tabai Kandao
34°00'N-70°57'E
1,950 meters

100. Bazar Kandao
34°00'N-70°55'E
2,000 meters

Cobi Pass is a hill ridge over which an old trade route crosses from the Bazar Valley in Pakistan into the upper Khambo Khwar Valley in Afghanistan. Although the path on both approaches is fairly steep, it is suitable for animals. Passes 98 and 99 are on more rugged trails and probably serve as alternates to the

routes through Cobi and Bazar for men on foot. The trail through Bazar Pass, which also crosses a hill ridge, leads from the Bazar Valley into the foothills of the Safed Koh and may be suitable for pack animals. As the trails through these passes descend into seasonal streambeds that drain northward through Nangarhar, they link with the east-west trails making it possible to travel westward through the foothills of the Safed Koh at some distance south of the main Kabul-Jalalabad-Peshawar road. (U)

Safed Koh-Nangarhar Province

In this sector the border turns westward and follows the east-west alignment of the Safed Koh (Spin Ghar) range, where some peaks reach 4,600 meters. The passes in these rugged mountains average 3,400 meters in elevation, and travel through them can be hazardous. Even so, the majority of the border routes are pack trails used primarily by some of the Afridi clans to transport salt from Pakistan into Afghanistan on the backs of small sturdy bullocks. Because the south face of the Safed Koh receives a considerable amount of both rain and snow, passes and trails through the mountain range often are blocked from January through June. Following the winter months when snow fills the passes, snow melt and rains can turn the steep valleys that drain the mountains into torrents. (U)

Among the main Pashtun tribes living on the southern slopes of the Safed Koh are the numerous Afridi. Their homeland, the Tirah, encompasses not only the valleys and ravines of the Khyber Hills but extends southward into the Bara Valley and its tributaries. The Afridi command all of the passes and trails along the border from the Khyber Pass south and west to about 70°30'E. West of the Afridi are the Chakmani, who live on both the southern and northern slopes of the Safed Koh. These people include families that are farmers and others that are entirely nomadic. The Chakmani do not get along well with either the Afridi or with their Shinwari neighbors in Nangarhar. Mangals, who are related to those in Afghanistan, are found in the northwest corner of the Kurram Agency. The majority population of the Kurram Valley, however, are the Turi farmers who occupy the plain of

Parachinar. In contrast to the other Pashtun tribes, who are Sunni, the Turi are Shia Muslims, a circumstance that aggravates existing tribal tensions. (U)

- 101. Musatal Kandao
33°58'N-70°52'E
2,200 meters
- 102. Khandwala Kandao
33°58'N-70°50'E
2,400 meters
- 103. Chawatkhali Kandao
33°58'N-70°49'E
2,400 meters
- 104. Darmu Drab
33°57'N-70°46'E
2,400 meters
- 105. Salemai Kandao
33°57'N-70°46'E
2,700 meters
- 106. Brekh Muhammad Kandao
33°57'N-70°43'E
3,200 meters
- 107. Bajur Kandao
(Bandar Kandao)
33°57'N-70°42'E
3,350 meters
- 108. Nanga Stara Kandao
33°57'N-70°40'E
3,200 meters
- 109. Pekhe Kandao
33°57'N-70°36'E
3,500 meters
- 110. Name Unknown
33°57'N-70°34'E
3,500 meters
- 111. Tora Tigga Kandao
33°56'N-70°32'E
3,600 meters

- 112. Kot Mohmand Kandao
33°57'N-70°28'E
3,600 meters

Most of the trails through these passes are old trade routes that lead from the Bazar and Bara Valleys into Nangarhar Province and are used by the Afridi clans. Only the small bullocks raised locally reputedly are able to negotiate the difficult trails. Khandwala Kandao (102) and pass 110 are probably not old caravan routes and can be used only by men on foot. In Nangarhar the trails continue northward following dry streambeds to the Kabul River. In the foothills of the Safed Koh, they connect with trails leading in a westerly and northwesterly direction through Nangarhar. (U)

- 113. Oghaz Kandao
33°58'N-70°24'E
4,100 meters
- 114. Papin Kandao
33°58'N-70°19'E
4,000 meters
- 115. Agam Pass
33°58'N-70°14'E
4,100 meters
- 116. Name Unknown
33°58'N-70°13'E
4,100 meters
- 117. Shah Hussaini Kandao
34°00'N-70°07'E
4,200 meters
- 118. Name Unknown
34°00'N-70°06'E
4,100 meters
- 119. Rishak Kandao
34°00'N-70°04'E
4,150 meters

120. Spinkai Raghai
34°01'N-70°03'E
4,300 meters

This part of the border in the Safed Koh seems to have the fewest pack trails. Only the trails through Papin and Shah Hussaini Passes seem to be suitable for animals; the rest appear to be only for men on foot. The trails lead directly north from the Kurram Valley, crossing the mountain range through a series of passes that are increasingly higher from east to west and descend steeply through dry streambeds into Nangarhar. There the trails continue northward toward Jalalabad or link with east-west trails in the foothills of the Safed Koh. On both sides of the border, the trails traverse Chakmani territory. (C)

121. Name Unknown
34°02'N-69°59'E
4,350 meters

122. Zarai Khande Kandao
34°02'N-69°59'E
4,150 meters

123. Gawai Tangai
34°02'N-69°57'E
4,350 meters

124. Kirkai Tangai
34°02'N-69°55'E
4,350 meters

125. Name Unknown
34°02'N-69°54'E
3,450 meters

These passes are located in the vicinity of the highest peak in the Safed Koh, the Sikaram Sar, at an elevation of 4,790 meters. The trails lead to the north and northwest from the Kurram Valley into Nangarhar Province where they follow streambeds draining both the Safed Koh and a lower north-south mountain range to the west of Sikaram Sar. The drainage valleys, therefore, provide any number of natural routes through Nangarhar leading north and west into Laghman, Kabul, Lowgar, and south into Paktia. The approaches to passes 121 to 124 are very steep, and

the paths through 121 to 123 cross moraines below the passes on the Afghan side of the border. The trail through pass 125 traverses steep but lower terrain, and—crossing the border directly into Paktia over a low ridge—it connects immediately with a north-south trail. The latter is linked in Nangarhar with the trail from pass 124. Trails through passes 123 to 125 may be suitable for animals. (C)

Kurram Agency-Paktia Province

At the western end of the Safed Koh, the border pivots on the peak of the Sikaram Sar back toward the southeast, crosses the Kurram River, and continues to the Waziristan hills along relatively low mountains where passes average 1,700 meters in elevation. In this sector the border region in Afghanistan and the adjacent highlands in Pakistan slope toward the east and are drained by the Kurram River, which rises in a mountain range in central Paktia. In its easterly course, the river is known as the Darya-ye Chamkani in Paktia and as the upper Kurram in Pakistan. After it bends to the south in Pakistan, it is referred to as the lower Kurram. Trails, numerous and multidirectional, follow this extensive drainage system through ravines, along seasonal streambeds, or over low ridges separating drainage valleys. Toward the end of December, it begins to snow in the upper Kurram and in the higher elevations along the border. Most of the passes and trails can still be used with difficulty. In the more arid part of the border, which extends parallel to the lower Kurram, brief snowstorms occur in winter, and runoff from melting snow and showers in spring can briefly affect all cross-border travel. (C)

The Kurram River Valley is one of the major crossing points along the entire Pakistan-Afghanistan border. Afghan nomads filter through it and its adjacent passes and trails to Peshawar via Kohat, or to Dera Ismail Khan via Thal and Bannu, particularly those groups from Paktia, Lowgar, and Hazarajat, and the areas of Gardez and Khowst. Considerable quantities of grain, raw sugar, and salt are smuggled through it into Afghanistan. Timber is moved from Paktia and Paktika into Pakistan. The Kurram Valley area also has been an important invasion route used by Asian

conquerors and Afghan rulers on their way to India, and by the British on their way into Afghanistan. The British favored it because it was a relatively easy and direct route to Kabul, less than 80 km cross country via the Shutargadan Pass (Soturgadan, 33°55'N-69°24'E) and the Lowgar Valley. In addition to the Kurram routes, there are two additional important ones through the Spin Tangi (163) and Batai (168) Passes, which are approached primarily through the mountains that are a watershed between the Kurram and Kaitu River Valleys in Paktia. (C)

The main tribes inhabiting the border in this sector are the Mangals, the Chakmani, and the Turi in the Kurram Agency, and the Jaji and Mangals in Paktia. The Jaji live north of the Kurram River in fertile and forested valleys, the former homeland of the Turi. Similar to most other Afghan ethnic groups, some of their families are settled while others are entirely nomadic. They speak Pashto but are not considered Pashtun by many authorities. South of the river are the Mangals, who have engaged traditionally in the timber trade (smuggling). Most of their families are settled, but all members of the group engage in some form of nomadism, such as trade or labor. Another group living close to the border near the river are the Chamkani, also known as Chakmani, who may be related to the Chakmani in the Kurram Agency. (C)

126. Bargawi Kandao
33°59'N-69°54'E
2,750 meters

This is an easy pass and route across the border. The trail follows a tributary valley of the Kurram and, traversing the pass, arrives immediately at the village of Shahidan (33°56'N-69°43'E). In addition to the trail, a motorable track extends westward from Shahidan for a distance of about 5.5 km, where it joins the one from the Peiwar Kotal (128). A second caravan route crosses the border less than half a kilometer south of the Bargawi Pass and descends through the hills to Shahidan. (C)

127. Name Unknown
33°58'N-69°52'E
2,700 meters

The low hills between the Bargawi (126) and Peiwar (128) Passes, where this pass is located, are criss-crossed with trails. They wind through the hills on both sides of the border, and at least four use pass 127. Others are shortcuts connecting with the main trails through Bargawi and Peiwar. (C)

128. Peiwar Kotal
Peiwar Kandaw
Piwar Kandao
33°58'N-69°51'E
2,600 meters

129. Name Unknown
33°57'N-69°51'E
2,300 meters

A single-lane motorable track crosses the border through the Peiwar Kotal, which is open most of the year. About 3 km from the pass in Pakistan, it connects with a gravel road leading eastward to Parachinar. On the Afghan side of the pass the motorable track follows stream valleys via Alikhel (33°56'N-69°47'E) southwestward to Kajeray (33°46'N-69°30'E), where it continues as a gravel road to Gardez. In the vicinity of Mirazi Kalay (33°50'N-69°38'E), the track merges with another motorable track that extends westward along the Kurram River Valley via Chamkani (33°48'N-69°49'E) from Patan (33°49'N-69°56'E) on the border. There are two passes very close together, where pass 129 is located. The trail through pass 129 is suitable for pack animals and is an alternate to the one through Peiwar. A second trail branching from this one at Mane China (33°57'N-69°52'E) in Pakistan crosses the border at 33°57'N-69°51'E within half a kilometer of 129. The trail through 129 diverges northwest toward the trail through Peiwar.

while the second trail continues toward the southwest joining trails through passes 130 to 133. All of the trails lead to Alikhel and by interconnecting trails to Khewst via Chamkani. (C)

130. Sursurang Kandao
(Sursorang Kandao)
33°56'N-69°51'E
2,700 meters

131. Shautalo Chhapri Kandao
33°55'N-69°51'E
2,800 meters

132. Zhawar Kandao
33°55'N-69°52'E
2,700 meters

Trails through these passes lead from the Peiwar Tri, a tributary of the Kurram, up through fairly steep, dry streambeds and, crossing the border over low ridges, converge into a single route inside Afghanistan. The trail continues along a streambed toward Alikhel (33°57'N-69°43'E) crossing north-south trails winding through the low mountains. At the intersection of the trails from the passes is an old fort and the village of Sursorang Tana (Shautalo Chhapri) at 33°56'N-69°46'E. In addition to these trails, a fourth winds north-south through the mountains crossing the border several times and providing an alternate route between the Peiwar Kotal (128) and Sursorang Tana. (C)

133. Margho Kandao
33°54'N-69°53'E
2,500 meters

134. Darwezi Kandao
33°54'N-69°54'E
2,250 meters

135. Mandatt Kandao
33°53'N-69°54'E
2,250 meters

136. Dre Drang Kandao
33°53'N-69°54'E
2,300 meters

137. Swaro Gawai
33°52'N-69°54'E
2,050 meters

Trails through these passes are suitable for men on foot only. Approaches to them on both sides of the border are steep. The trails lead out of the Peiwar Tri, the northern tributary of the Kurram River in Pakistan closest to the border. In Afghanistan they descend into the valley of the Dere Derung (Bogh Algad) another northern tributary of the Kurram River. The trails connect with others in Afghanistan that provide access to Alikhel and Chamkani and thence to Gardez. (C)

138. Name Unknown
33°51'N-69°55'E
1,800 meters

139. Name Unknown
33°50'N-69°55'E
1,650 meters

These two passes are on a trail that leads directly from Parachinar in the Kurram Agency to Stya (Kuz Istia, 33°50'N-69°54'E) in the Dere Serang Valley, where it connects with other trails leading to Alikhel, Chamkani, and eventually to Gardez. The trail, suitable for pack animals, extends westward through Kurram to within a few kilometers of the border, where it bifurcates and crosses the border by the two passes. The northernmost trail is more rugged than the southern one and the pass is higher and narrower. The southern route and pass are easy but the path crosses several streambeds which could be impassable in the spring. (C)

140. Kurram River
(Darya-ye Chamkani)
33°49'N-69°57'E
1,500 meters

At the border in Afghanistan, the Kurram River flows through a valley 3 to 5 km wide and then broadens out considerably after the river enters Pakistan. There the river flows along the southern edge of the valley at the base of the craggy mountains that border it. Many trails crisscross the border on the river bank and disperse in all directions. It is a major crossing point for caravans that leave summer grazing areas in Lowgar, Gardez, Khowst, and the Hazarajat and spend the winter in Kohat. It is also a main route for men traveling alone or in small groups to seek work in Pakistan during winter. Although the valley itself is a crossing point, in all probability, when the Kurram route is referred to, it includes all of the passes and trails, especially 125 to 139, that provide access to and from the valley or cross the border in its vicinity. (U)

141. Name Unknown
33°47'N-69°57'E
2,200 meters

The trail through this pass links north-south trails in both Afghanistan and Pakistan that parallel the border. The path is over fairly rugged terrain but is suitable for pack animals. The first village in Pakistan after crossing the border is Mata Sangar (33°47'N-69°59'E). In Afghanistan the trail connects with others leading north to Chamkani and Alikhel, west to Gardez, and south to Khowst. (U)

142. Arkhai Kandao
33°46'N-69°59'E
2,200 meters

143. Inzar Kandao
33°44'N-69°59'E
2,250 meters

The trails through these passes are a single route for some distance south from the Kurram Valley in Pakistan. The trail splits near the border; one branch continues up a side valley crossing the Arkhai Pass,

while the other continues south and crosses through the Inzar Pass. Both of these trails descend into a border valley in Afghanistan about midway between the villages of Hasankhel (33°45'N-69°55'E) and Naray (33°43'N-69°58'E). The valley provides direct access to Chamkani, Alikhel, and Gardez by interconnecting valleys. By following a trail to the head of the valley south of Naray, Khowst can be reached by trails through any number of streambeds after crossing a low divide. Even though the trail through Arkhai is designated only for men on foot, it probably is no more difficult than the one through Inzar that is suitable for pack animals. (U)

144. Tabibulla Kandao
33°43'N-70°00'E
2,200 meters

145. Name Unknown
33°43'N-70°03'E
2,150 meters

146. Name Unknown
33°43'N-70°04'E
2,150 meters

147. Name Unknown
33°43'N-70°04'E
2,100 meters

148. Cheri Kandao
33°43'N-70°05'E
1,800 meters

149. Name Unknown
33°43'N-70°06'E
1,600 meters

150. Name Unknown
33°43'N-70°07'E
1,600 meters

151. Name Unknown
33°41'N-70°09'E
1,700 meters

The border jogs to the east following a watershed for about 15 km before turning south to follow a hill ridge. The trails through this series of passes all lead through the mountains south of the valley of the upper Kurram River. Following streambeds draining into the upper Kurram, they cross the water divide, along which the border runs, and descend into Afghanistan through tributary stream valleys of the Nainawar Khwar and the Jaji Maidan Khwar (Takay Toi) seasonal streams draining eastward into the lower Kurram Valley. All of the trails through these passes feed into an interconnecting trail network that continues in a generally southerly direction over low divides. The entire network provides direct links between the upper Kurram Valley and Khowst. (C)

152. Lakka Tigga Post
33°38'N-70°10'E
1,250 meters

153. Jaji Maidan Khwar
33°36'N-70°11'E
1,250 meters

The border abruptly turns to the east and south again and follows a bend in the Nainawar Khwar, crosses a relatively wide and level valley, and then continues southward through a ravine. In the valley are two seasonal streams, the Nainawar Khwar and the Jaji Maidan Khwar, which drain eastward through rugged hill ranges into the lower Kurram Valley. Trails crisscross the area from every direction and several converge on the Pakistani border post of Lakka Tigga, situated on the border about midway between the two streams. In general, trails follow ravines in Pakistan and along the main streambeds where the terrain permits. A gravel road also extends through the hills in Pakistan and terminates at the border post where it connects with a motorable track that continues southwest in Afghanistan to Khowst. The track passes an Afghan border post about 1 km from the border. Pass 152 is the point where the gravel road and the motorable track meet at the border adjacent to the

border post. Pass 153 is the ravine that the border follows on the bank of the Jaji Maidan Khwar and on which several trails converge. (C)

154. Name Unknown
33°36'N-70°11'E
1,275 meters

155. Name Unknown
33°34'N-70°11'E
1,300 meters

156. Name Unknown
33°33'N-70°10'E
1,400 meters

157. Name Unknown
33°32'N-70°10'E
1,300 meters

158. Name Unknown
33°31'N-70°10'E
1,550 meters

159. Name Unknown
33°31'N-70°10'E
1,200 meters

160. Name Unknown
33°30'N-70°12'E
1,300 meters

161. Name Unknown
33°29'N-70°12'E
1,200 meters

162. Name Unknown
33°28'N-70°13'E
1,175 meters

These passes are located in low mountains and hills crossed by the border. Although trails follow dry streambeds, ridge lines, and ravines on both sides of the border, the terrain in Pakistan is relatively more

rugged than in Afghanistan. Ravines on the Pakistani side are much deeper than in Afghanistan and, because they drain the mountains and hills along the frontier, they would be blocked for brief periods during rainstorms. The trails provide more or less direct access from the lower Kurram River Valley to Khowst. (C)

163. Spin Tangi
33°27'N-70°14'E
1,200 meters

This pass is on a main route between Alizar (33°32'N-70°20'E) in the lower Kurram Valley in Pakistan and Khowst in Paktia Province. The trail follows a narrow stream valley in Pakistan, crosses the border through an easy pass, and continues in Afghanistan along tributary streams of the Kaitu River (Shimal Khwar, Khost Sin) to the town of Khowst. Several shortcut trails cross the border near the pass and converge with the main trail after it crosses the border in both Pakistan and Afghanistan. In addition, trails through passes 156 to 162 may be considered by users as the Spin Tangi route, since the trails can link with the one through Spin Tangi via the trail network shortly after crossing the border on either side. (C)

164. Name Unknown
33°26'N-70°15'E
1,250 meters

165. Name Unknown
33°25'N-70°17'E
1,350 meters

166. Name Unknown
33°25'N-70°18'E
1,550 meters

All of these passes are on trails designated as suitable only for men on foot. The trails follow deep ravines on both sides of the border, and approaches to the passes are steep. The trails lead generally southwest from Alizar (163) in the lower Kurram Valley to Khowst. The trails through these passes also may be considered by users as the Spin Tangi (163) route. (C)

167. Tsaplai Kandao
33°24'N-70°18'E
1,275 meters

The trail over this pass, which is on a ridge, is a pack trail and probably an alternate route to the one through Batai (168). The path follows a seasonal streambed that drains into the lower Kurram Valley, and then takes a steep approach along the hillside in Pakistan to the ridge. In Afghanistan, the terrain is less steep and the trail joins the one through Batai within a distance of 2 km below the pass. (C)

168. Batai Pass
33°23'N-70°19'E
1,250 meters

This pass is on a caravan route between the lower Kurram Valley and the Kaitu River Valley, where Khowst is located. The trail, which is oriented east-west, follows a dry streambed in Pakistan, crosses a fairly flat ridge, and continues along another streambed draining into the Kaitu River. About 3 km below the pass in Afghanistan the trail converges on a motorable track at Landar (33°20'N-70°12'E), whence it extends through the Kaitu Valley to Khowst. A north-south trail branches from this route just below the pass and, following parallel with the border in Afghanistan, links with the one through Besharam Narai (171) from Waziristan. (C)

169. Moghai Kandao
33°22'N-70°18'E
1,314 meters

170. Piromandai Kandao
33°21'N-70°18'E
1,277 meters

The trail over Moghai, which is a ridge, is suitable only for men on foot. It follows deep ravines, and approaches to the pass are very steep. The trail joins the one through Batai Pass (168) a few km below the pass in Afghanistan. The trail through Piromandai is

suitable for pack animals. It winds through deep ravines in Pakistan, and crossing the border over a fairly easy ridge continues down a dry streambed and joins the main trail through Batai. Although both trails join the one through Batai Pass, they also link with the one connecting Batai with Besharam (171) that provides access either to the north or to the south close to the border. (U)

Waziristan-Paktia and Paktika Provinces

The border in this sector is aligned across a rugged highland zone known as the Waziristan hills, which extend nearly 260 km along the frontier of Pakistan and Afghanistan. This tangled hill mass rises gradually from a 300-meter scarp along the lower Kurram Valley to an average altitude of over 3,000 meters along the border. In Afghanistan the land continues to rise in a westerly direction as far as the watershed dividing the Indus from the Helmand. The Waziristan highland zone has no systematic or regularly defined mountain alignment. Ridges and ravines run in every direction interspersed with small basins. Streams tend to be flanked by high hills, and ravines are deep, varying in width from about 90 to 900 meters. There are also numerous very narrow ravines created by torrents forcing their way through ranges crossing the flow at right angles. The eroded landscape is a maze of passes and trails, many of which are suitable for loaded pack animals; many others are only wide enough for a man on foot. Even though the Waziristan highlands are arid and evaporation rates are high, some snowfalls in winter and showers during summer create raging torrents in the water courses within minutes. As a result, beds of streams and ravines are thickly strewn with boulders and stones. The border crosses two main rivers, the Kaitu and the Tochi, and the upper drainage area of a third, the Tank Zam. The valleys of the Kaitu and Tochi, which rise in the mountains west of the border, are major nomad routes; the Tochi was used also as an invasion route to the Indus by the armies of a ruler of Ghazni. (U)

In this sector of the border, there are many Pashtun tribes in both Pakistan and Afghanistan. The boundary cuts through the homelands of the various tribes but leaves the largest portion of their territories on the

Pakistan side. A major tribe living in the border region is the Wazir, which has two main sections: the Utmanzai Darwesh Khel inhabiting the area north of the Tochi Valley and the Amadzai Darwesh Khel the area south. Also south of the Tochi in the border hills is a section of the Mahsud, distant relatives of the Darwesh Khel Wazir. The aggressive and warlike Wazir engage primarily in grazing and farming but some are migratory. They are traditional foes of the Suleiman Khel Ghilzais and the Mahsuds, although they have allied with the Mahsud in border fighting. In the Tochi Valley are the Daur (Dawar), a minor tribe looked down upon and harassed by the Wazir and Mahsud. The Daur are farmers and leather workers and, because they speak a dialect of Persian, are considered by some authorities to be related to the Tajiks. In the far southern part of Waziristan near the Gumal River is a small tribe of pastoral nomads called the Dautami, who own their own land in Pakistan and near Ghazni in Afghanistan. They are on good terms with the Mahsud, who permit them to graze their animals on Mahsud land. Also in this area of southern Waziristan there are some settlements of the Sultan Khel, who belong to the Shamal Khel section of the Suleiman Khel Ghilzais. (U)

In Afghanistan, Pashtun neighbors of the Pakistani tribes are the Khostwals, the Jadran, the Urgun Kharoti, and the Gurbaz. The Khostwals live in the upper Kaitu River south and west of the town of Khowst. They are considered to be more sedentary than most of the Afghan tribes. Apparently few of the men make the annual trek to work or trade in Pakistan. They share an area near Khowst with the Wazir, who consider them inferior. To the west and south of the Khostwali are the Jadran (Zadran), primarily a pastoral and agricultural people who reputedly have little tribal cohesion. Some families of the Jadran also live in the Kurram Valley in Pakistan. In the upper reaches of the Tochi River on the plains and in the hills surrounding the town of Urgun (Orgun, Qarya-i-Khanadari), located at 32°51'N-69°07'E, are the Kharoti Turan Ghilzais. Those living closest to the border are known as Urgun or hill

Kharoti, and they engage in all forms of nomadism. A small group that lives in the hills north of the Tochi on both sides of the border are the Gurbaz (Gurbasi), considered to be closely related to the Wazir. They are believed to have been an entirely separate group originally who were driven out by the Mahsuds and Bhattani from central Waziristan. (C)

171. Besharam Narai
33°20'N-70°17'E
1,190 meters

172. Name Unknown
33°17'N-70°15'E
1,075 meters

Three trails suitable for pack animals lead from the Kaitu River Valley in Waziristan northward along its tributaries and cross the Besharam, a low ridge, into Paktia. One of the trails continues northward close to the border and connects with the one through Batai Kandao (168). The others link with numerous trails leading to Khowst and to the west and northwest. Branching from these trails is one suitable only for men on foot. Following steep hillsides above ravines, it crosses pass 172 and leads more directly into the Kaitu Valley in Paktia. Between these two passes are at least two other trails for men only that cross through the rugged terrain. (C)

173. Kaitu River
(Shimal Khwar, Kost Sin)
33°15'N-70°15'E
850 meters

The Kaitu River, which rises in the mountain range between Gardez and Khowst, crosses the border through a relatively wide valley. Many trails converge on the valley in both Pakistan and Afghanistan. The valley is one of the main crossing points for caravans and other nomads and links Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan in Pakistan with areas around Ghazni, Zurnat (Zarnai, 33°26'N-69°02'E), Urgun (Orgun, 32°51'N-69°07'E), and the Hazarajat in Afghanistan. (C)

174. Zangai Narai
33°13'N-70°08'E
1,500 meters

175. Name Unknown
33°12'N-70°07'E
1,750 meters

176. Musatabar Pass
(Mestar Bei Ghar Naray)
33°12'N-70°04'E
1,850 meters

177. Name Unknown
33°10'N-70°02'E
1,550 meters

The trails through these passes, which are ridges between drainage ravines, are through rugged terrain. The trail through Zangai apparently is suitable for pack animals, while the others are designed only for men on foot. The trails lead from the basin where Miram Shah (33°01'N-70°04'E) is located in Pakistan to the town of Khowst in the Kaitu River Valley in Paktia. (C)

178. Charkhai River
(Charkhay Lgad)
33°09'N-70°01'E
1,225 meters

The trail through this pass is the most direct route between Miram Shah (177) in Waziristan and Khowst in Paktia Province and is a main nomad route. The path, which is suitable for pack animals, follows streambeds and ravines to the bed of the Charkhai River and, crossing the river, continues along its north bank across the border. The trail then continues in Paktia through streambeds and ravines in the hills to the plain where Khowst is located. The route is joined by an east-west one that follows along the riverbed in Afghanistan that collects many additional trails from Waziristan and Paktia. These routes link Miram Shah with the Hazarajat via Paktia and Ghazni. (C)

179. Name Unknown
33°08'N-70°00'E
1,400 meters

The trail through this pass starts from Shodad Khel Kili (33°05'N-69°58'E) in the Dwa Manda Valley in Waziristan and circles around to the east and north through the rugged hill country. Crossing the pass, a ridge between ravines, it descends to the Charkhai River (178), where it joins an east-west trail in Paktia that merges with the trail through 178. (U)

180. Name Unknown
33°08'N-69°58'E
1,370 meters

181. Bichi Narai
33°07'N-69°57'E
1,500 meters

Trails through these passes, both of which are relatively broad hill cuts, wind through ravines on both sides of the border. In Waziristan, they link with trails to Shodad Khel Kili (33°05'N-69°58'E) and to Miram Shah, and provide additional access from those places to Khowst in Paktia. They are suitable for pack animals. (U)

182. Dwa Manda
(Sodyaki Lgad, Shodiaka)
33°06'N-69°55'E
1,300 meters

This pass is located where the border crosses the river at right angles. The trail follows the streambed of the Dwa Manda from Miram Shah into Paktia. Along the way it links with trails that follow its tributaries, providing a large number of routes between Waziristan and Paktia. (U)

183. Ketone Narai
33°06'N-69°53'E
1,500 meters

184. Shwawanai Narai
33°05'N-69°51'E
1,675 meters

Ketone Pass is located where the border crosses a ravine. The trail extends westward from Shodad Khel Kili (181) along a tributary of the Dwa Manda, then turns northwest and follows through the ravine to Jan Shereh Kalay (33°06'N-69°51'E) in Paktia, where the trails continue to Khowst. Shwawanai is located just to the north of the border alignment. The trail through it follows the same tributary as pass 183 but goes farther west before it turns north and continues across rugged terrain to Jan Shereh Kalay. (U)

185. Chalag Karsin Narai
33°05'N-69°50'E
1,750 meters

186. Mane Kandaw Ghar
33°08'N-69°48'E
2,500 meters

The border coincides roughly with an old nomad and caravan route that wanders back and forth across the border alignment for about 5 km between these two passes. The trail branches from others from Waziristan that converge at Jan Shereh Kalay (184) in Paktia, and crosses the border through Chalag Karsin Narai. From there it continues through ravines and across ridges to Mane Kandaw Ghar, where it crosses the border again and continues through streambeds toward the plain and to Khowst. (U)

187. Name Unknown
33°07'N-69°46'E
2,350 meters

188. Name Unknown
33°06'N-69°45'E
2,600 meters

The trails through these passes follow streambeds and the watershed above deep ravines in both Paktia and Waziristan. The trails link the Dwa Manda Valley with the plain where Khowst is located. (U)

189. Dwa Nashtar Narai
(Dwa Nestara)
33°05'N-69°43'E
2,450 meters

190. Laghraka Narai
33°05'N-69°41'E
2,450 meters

191. Name Unknown
33°05'N-69°40'E
2,550 meters

192. Name Unknown
33°05'N-69°39'E
2,150 meters

193. Name Unknown
33°05'N-69°38'E
2,400 meters

194. Name Unknown
33°06'N-69°37'E
2,550 meters

195. Wariji Narzi
33°06'N-69°36'E
2,600 meters

All of the trails through these passes are designated as suitable only for men on foot. They follow deep ravines on both sides of the border. The passes are relatively wide hill crests, but the approaches to the hilltops are very steep. They provide north-south access between the Tochi Valley west of Miram Shah in Waziristan and the areas of Gardez and Khowst in Afghanistan. (C)

196. Spalgin Narai
(Spil Gin Naray)
33°05'N-69°34'E
2,650 meters

The trail through this pass, which is a watershed ridge, is suitable for pack animals. It leads from the Tochi Valley in a northwesterly direction into the upper Kaitu Valley, where it crosses a motorable

track and continues toward Gardez. The pass is located near the point where the provincial border between Paktia and Paktika joins the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. The motorable track in Afghanistan extends westward from the border to Qalat on the main Kabul-Qandahar highway. (C)

197. Name Unknown
33°02'N-69°30'E
2,400 meters

198. Name Unknown
33°01'N-69°30'E
2,000 meters

The trail through pass 197, which is over a relatively wide hillcrest, is suitable for pack animals. Conditions of the trail and its destination are similar to the trail through Spalgin Narai (196), and pass 197 probably serves as an alternate route to Spalgin Nari. Pass 198 is a ravine in fairly steep terrain and is designated for men on foot. In Waziristan it diverges from the trail through pass 197 and, following the ravine, crosses the border and continues through the ravine for some distance before rejoining the pack trail in Paktika Province. (C)

199. Name Unknown
32°58'N-69°29'E
1,900 meters

200. Name Unknown
32°57'N-69°29'E
1,900 meters

201. Name Unknown
32°53'N-69°30'E
1,600 meters

202. Tochi River
32°51'N-69°27'E
1,700 meters

203. Name Unknown
32°48'N-69°26'E
2,200 meters

204. Name Unknown
32°47'N-69°23'E
2,650 meters

205. Name Unknown
32°46'N-69°23'E
2,700 meters

206. Sarazghumi Narai
32°44'N-69°25'E
2,450 meters

207. Name Unknown
32°43'N-69°23'E
2,450 meters

208. Name Unknown
32°42'N-69°26'E
2,800 meters

209. Zoe Narai
32°41'N-69°26'E
2,700 meters

210. Mangrotai Pass
32°38'N-69°25'E
2,097 meters

The headwaters of the Tochi River rise in highlands near the border in the Urgun area in Paktika, and in the Waziristan hills south of the main valley. The extensive drainage system provides multidirectional natural routes, and probably all of them are known collectively by those who use them as the Tochi Valley route. Passes 199 to 201 are streambeds located in relatively open terrain where at least six caravan trails cross the border. Pass 202 is located where the border crosses the main riverbed itself. To the south of pass 202, the border is aligned along a watershed ridge in the Waziristan hills drained by southern tributaries of the Tochi that are on both sides of the border. Passes 203 to 210 are low ridges on the watershed and trails through them follow ravines. Although movement

through the Tochi Valley is multidirectional, the general traffic flow is east-west through Waziristan and diverges to the north and south in Paktika. (C)

211. Wali Khan Narai
32°34'N-69°23'E
2,900 meters

212. Zoranda Pass
32°32'N-69°18'E
2,300 meters

These passes, which are low ridges, are located on the border between Paktika and southern Waziristan. The trails extend through deep ravines on each side of the border. In Waziristan they link with trails leading north to Miram Shah (33°01'N-70°04'E) in the Tochi Valley and south to Wana (32°18'N-69°34'E). In Paktika they feed into the upper reaches of the Tochi. (C)

213. Nika Khwar
(Shekin Lgad,
Zindawar Algad)
32°31'N-69°16'E
2,200 meters

The border crosses the fairly level valley of the Nika Khwar, which rises in the Waziristan hills and flows into Paktika. Where the valley broadens slightly at the border it is known as Nikaband. Although several caravan trails cross the border at this point and diverge north and south both in Waziristan and Paktika, a main trail crosses the border here and links Wana with the Urgun area in Paktika. The trail goes northward from Wana through the Dhana Toi streambed, crosses the Niza Narai (32°32'N-69°22'E), descends the Nika Khwar, and continues across the border into Paktika. (C)

214. Name Unknown
32°29'N-69°14'E
2,100 meters

215. Nazand Narai
32°25'N-69°15'E
2,250 meters

216. Name Unknown
32°23'N-69°16'E
2,250 meters

These passes are in the more rugged part of the Waziristan hills. Trails through them are oriented northeast-southwest and link with north-south trails in Waziristan between the Tochi and Gomal River Valleys, and with the upper Gomal (222) in Paktika. The trail through the Nazand Narai is the more important of the three. In Waziristan it is connected with a second main route between Tochi and Wana via a pass at 32°25'N-69°18'E known also as the Nazand Narai. The trail through pass 216 diverges from the trail through 215 in Waziristan before it crosses the border. Beginning with these passes and on south to the Gomal, where the river bends to the east, the orientation of the hills becomes north-south, and they form a series of sharp ridges separated by deep valleys through which the trails extend. (U)

217. Khand Narai
32°13'N-69°16'E
1,700 meters

218. Name Unknown
32°05'N-69°17'E
1,650 meters

219. Aghbargai Pass
32°05'N-69°17'E
1,650 meters

220. Name Unknown
32°03'N-69°17'E
1,600 meters

These passes are located in somewhat less rugged terrain than those farther north. The trail through Khand Narai leads from Wana directly west into

Paktika and the upper reaches of the Gomal River. Trails through passes 218 to 220 are linked on both sides of the border with trails that lead from Wana, the Gomal Valley, and Dera Ismail Khan into Paktika, where they continue generally northward along the tributaries of the Gomal. (U)

221. Warsak Pass
(Wersek Pass)
31°58'N-69°19'E
1,175 meters

222. Gomal River
(Gowmal Rowd,
Gomal Rod)
31°55'N-69°19'E
1,070 meters

The Gomal River rises in central Paktika and, flowing south, drains the steep hills bordering southern Waziristan. Where the river bends to the east between the hill country and the Toba Kakar Range, it joins the Kunder River flowing in from the south. The area of the plain where the rivers meet is called Domandi, and the entire area probably is known as the Gomal Pass. The border follows the streambed of the Warsak Khwar to its confluence with the Gomal and continues through the streambed of the Gomal to its confluence with the Kunder, where it follows the streambed of the Kunder southward. Although dozens of trails cross the Domandi plain, there are two major points where they converge. Warsak Pass is the streambed at the base of a spur of Waziristan hills, where traffic bends around it toward the north on both sides of the border. The other is about 5 km to the south at the confluence of the two rivers—the Gomal and the Kunder. Traffic through the Gomal Pass tends to follow the beds of both the Gomal and Kunder Rivers. (U)

Baluchistan-Southern Afghanistan

In this sector Baluchistan borders on Paktika, Zabol, Qandahar, Helmand, and Nimruz Provinces in Afghanistan. In general the border is aligned across the

Toba Kakar Ranges, which are deeply folded, barren hills oriented northeast-southwest. At places in these hills it is aligned for some distance along the beds of three rivers—the Kundar, the Kand, and the Kandamal. Near Chaman, the border alignment leaves the hills and swings around west of the town, crossing a myriad of streambeds draining the Toba Kakar Ranges to the west. Continuing south, the border is again aligned across hill country crossing the Pashu Lora (river) as it flows toward the southwest. In the far south the border turns abruptly westward and extends through largely uninhabited deserts and the rocky Chagai Hills. Only a few passes in this sector have names. The boundary line crosses trails established centuries before the line was drawn, and the crossing points, therefore, never acquired a name. (U)

The whole border region has an arid climate, but local weather conditions vary somewhat. In the section between Paktika and Zabol, summers are cool with thunderstorms and duststorms from July to September. Winters are cold, and snowstorms can occur as far south as Chaman from December to March. Farther south in the north-south stretch of the border with Qandahar, summer (July through September) is hot and humid but with no rainfall. The dry weather continues into fall, and the days are warm and nights cold. During winter (December through February) it both rains and snows and is bitterly cold and windy. Snow and rain and cool weather can be expected from March through June. In the far south, where the border crosses deserts and the Chagai Hills, there are eight months of summer (April through November) with very hot days and only relatively cooler nights. The transition from summer to winter weather is abrupt, changing from severe heat to severe cold but continuing to be dry; in winter, snowfall seldom occurs. The brief spring of less than 60 days is the wet season, but rainfall is slight and the differences in diurnal temperatures are extreme. The region is subject periodically to a few years when no rain falls at all. This can affect travel: since trail alignments are determined by the location of wells, they can vary from season to season and year to year. (U)

Although strong winds are prevalent in the entire sector of the border with Baluchistan, they are a major phenomenon in the far south. The western half of the region from the Chagai Hills to Iran is exposed

to the effects of the wind of 120 days, which blows steadily from a northwesterly direction across Afghanistan. It is constant from about mid-May to mid-September, decreasing in force for a few hours daily at sunset and in the early morning. Although this wind does not blow with the same regularity or force in the eastern half of the region, the eastern part is subjected to a prevailing northwest wind and an extremely hot, oppressive wind from the south during summer; north and west winds bringing rain and snow in winter; and an easterly morning wind that blows during both summer and winter. (U)

There are three major ethnic groups—the Pashtun, Baluch, and Brahui—along the border in this sector. Members of all three groups live on both sides of the border. In the hills in Baluchistan, which border Paktika and extend into Zabol, live the Kakar, a generally poor and unaggressive Pashtun tribe who are both farmers and pastoralists and engage in some forms of nomadism. Their neighbors in Paktika are the Tarakki Suleiman Khel Gilzais (Tarrakis, Tarakizai, and Tarrakizais), a primarily agricultural people who graze animals locally. In Zabol, the neighbors of the Kakar are the Tokhi (Tochi) and the Hotak (Hotaki) of the Turan Ghilzais. Members of both tribes are farmers, but individual men in some families migrate to work and trade in Pakistan. Adjacent to the Kakar in Qandahar are three Pashtun Durrani tribes. The Achakzai of the Zirak Durrani are generally scattered, but some live around Chaman on both sides of the border. Although some are farmers, the majority are pastoralists and predators. Reputedly they are held in low esteem by other tribes because they are considered as the most ignorant, savage, and least religious of all the Durrani tribes. In the same area on the Afghan side are the Alikozai, who also belong to the Zirak Durrani, and the Nurzai, who belong to the Panipai Durrani. The Alikozai alternate between agricultural and pastoral pursuits, while the Nurzai are strictly pastoral and predatory. The Barachi (Barechi, Bahrechi), another Pashtun tribe distantly related to the Durrani, are concentrated in the Shorawak area (33°N-66°E) in Afghanistan, but spill over into Brahui and Baluch territory in Baluchistan.

They are a quiet people who are partly sedentary and partly nomadic and who have a reputation as camel breeders. (U)

Adjacent to the Barachi on the east in Baluchistan are the Brahui, who are landowners and cattle breeders and camel drivers who own their own camels. They speak a Dravidian language, indicating they are remnants of an ancient people, but some authorities claim they are sections of the Baluch. In Afghanistan the Brahui are scattered across Regestan, the vast desert area north of the east-west section of the border. The Afghan Brahui are pastoral nomads who own some land in Afghanistan. Similar to the Pakistani Brahui, they also speak a Dravidian language. At one time they rented land to the Daur in the Tochi Valley and may still own some land there. The area north of the border in Afghanistan is uninhabited except for the Brahui and other Afghan nomads who migrate to the border area with their animals or as traders. South of the border, tribes of the Baluch extend across southern Baluchistan into Iran. (U)

223. Kundar River
(Kundar Rowd)
31°55'N-69°19'E
1,070 meters

From the confluence of the Kundar and Gumal Rivers, the border is aligned for about 100 km along the bed of the Kundar and one of its northern tributaries. A main trail follows the river through its bed. At least 20 trails from Baluchistan and Paktika merge with the main one or cross it. (U)

224. Name Unknown
31°46'N-68°40'E
2,000 meters

225. Name Unknown
31°48'N-68°36'E
2,000 meters

226. Name Unknown
31°49'N-68°33'E
2,000 meters

227. Name Unknown
31°48'N-68°32'E
2,100 meters

228. Name Unknown
31°46'N-68°28'E
2,000 meters

229. Name Unknown
31°46'N-68°26'E
2,000 meters

230. Name Unknown
31°45'N-68°24'E
2,000 meters

231. Name Unknown
31°45'N-68°19'E
2,000 meters

232. Name Unknown
31°48'N-68°15'E
2,100 meters

233. Name Unknown
31°48'N-68°12'E
2,100 meters

234. Name Unknown
31°45'N-68°07'E
2,100 meters

235. Name Unknown
31°44'N-68°05'E
2,000 meters

236. Name Unknown
31°42'N-68°04'E
2,000 meters

The border here is aligned through the hills of the Toba Kakar Range, which is inhabited by the Kakar. All of the trails probably are suitable for pack animals. Trails generally follow the drainage system through ravines in both Baluchistan and Paktika. A few of the passes are on watershed ridges, but most of them are ravines and narrow valleys. Where the

border doubles back upon itself ($31^{\circ}45'N-68^{\circ}30'E$). paths of several of the trails cross the border three times. The trails link with a low-grade road that degenerates into a motorable track extending more or less parallel with the border through the hills in Baluchistan. On the Afghan side, trails through passes 234 to 236 connect with a motorable track that begins about 3 km west of Darakht-e Yahya and extends westward to Qalat on the main Kabul-Qandahar highway. (U)

237. Kand River
(Kand Rowd)
 $31^{\circ}38'N-67^{\circ}59'E$
2,050 meters

238. Kand River
 $31^{\circ}37'N-67^{\circ}53'E$
2,000 meters

239. Kand River
 $31^{\circ}36'N-67^{\circ}51'E$
2,000 meters

240. Kand River
 $31^{\circ}34'N-67^{\circ}48'E$
2,050 meters

241. Kand River
 $31^{\circ}31'N-67^{\circ}43'E$
2,100 meters

242. Kand River
 $31^{\circ}31'N-67^{\circ}40'E$
2,100 meters

243. Kand River
 $31^{\circ}31'N-67^{\circ}38'E$
2,000 meters

244. Kand River
 $31^{\circ}31'N-67^{\circ}35'E$
2,000 meters

The border in this sector is aligned along the bed of the Kand River for about 50 km. All of the passes, therefore, are the river's bed. The traffic flow is northwest-southeast through Baluchistan and Zabol.

The trails traverse high plateau country covered with intermittent hill ridges and narrow ravines and valleys. In Zabol they lead toward Qalat on the main Kabul-Qandahar highway. On the way, they cross a north-south motorable track that goes through Rashid Qal'ah. Many trails cross the Kand River, at least three times the number listed above. (U)

245. Name Unknown
 $31^{\circ}29'N-67^{\circ}35'E$
2,000 meters

246. Name Unknown
 $31^{\circ}26'N-67^{\circ}35'E$
2,100 meters

247. Name Unknown
 $31^{\circ}24'N-67^{\circ}33'E$
2,000 meters

248. Name Unknown
 $31^{\circ}23'N-67^{\circ}36'E$
2,200 meters

249. Name Unknown
 $31^{\circ}24'N-67^{\circ}43'E$
2,300 meters

250. Name Unknown
 $31^{\circ}24'N-67^{\circ}49'E$
2,500 meters

251. Name Unknown
 $31^{\circ}23'N-67^{\circ}47'E$
2,500 meters

252. Name Unknown
 $31^{\circ}19'N-67^{\circ}44'E$
2,200 meters

The border in this section curves to the east and south to the Kadanai River and is crossed by a maze of trails. The area of passes 245 to 246 is relatively level, and trails crossing the border traverse many streambeds draining into the Kand River (237). Passes 247 to

250 are in an area of deeply folded hills where trails follow ravines on both sides of the border. Trails through the area of passes 251 to 252 enter the upper Kandanai Valley and converge immediately on the Afghan village of De A'la Jerga Kalay (31°22'N-67°46'E), where a motorable track from Rashid Qal'ah terminates. The motorable track is linked in the north with a second motorable track that leads westward to Qalat (244). (U)

253. Kadanai River
(Kadaney Rudi)
31°16'N-67°36'E
2,100 meters

254. Kadanai River
31°14'N-67°30'E
2,100 meters

255. Kadanai River
31°14'N-67°29'E
2,100 meters

256. Kadanai River
31°14'N-67°29'E
2,100 meters

257. Kadanai River
31°13'N-67°25'E
2,100 meters

258. Kadanai River
31°12'N-67°23'E
2,090 meters

259. Kadanai River
31°12'N-67°21'E
2,090 meters

260. Kadanai River
31°12'N-67°19'E
2,065 meters

261. Kadanai River
31°12'N-67°17'E
2,060 meters

262. Kadanai River
31°11'N-67°16'E
2,040 meters

263. Kadanai River
31°12'N-67°15'E
2,025 meters

The border in this section is aligned along the bed of the Kadanai River for about 65 km. Traffic flow is generally north-south across the river between Baluchistan and Zabol Province in Afghanistan. Trails on both sides of the border follow streambeds that drain into the Kadanai. (U)

264. Name Unknown
31°12'N-67°13'E
2,000 meters

265. Name Unknown
31°12'N-67°12'E
2,000 meters

266. Name Unknown
31°13'N-67°10'E
2,000 meters

267. Name Unknown
31°14'N-67°10'E
2,010 meters

268. Name Unknown
31°14'N-67°09'E
2,015 meters

269. Name Unknown
31°14'N-67°08'E
1,965 meters

270. Name Unknown
31°13'N-67°06'E
1,965 meters

271. Name Unknown
31°13'N-67°03'E
1,860 meters

272. Name Unknown
31°13'N-67°03'E
1,890 meters

273. Name Unknown
31°16'N-67°03'E
2,225 meters

274. Name Unknown
31°18'N-67°00'E
2,270 meters

275. Name Unknown
31°18'N-66°58'E
2,255 meters

276. Name Unknown
31°17'N-66°54'E
2,285 meters

277. Name Unknown
31°14'N-66°49'E
1,705 meters

In this section the border initially wanders back and forth across the Kadanai River through the hills above its valley, then follows a watershed between the Kadanai and upper Argistan Rivers, and finally bends toward the south and crosses the Kadanai River again where it flows out of Baluchistan into Qandahar Province. Five of the passes—266, 270 to 272, and 277—are either the bed or bank of the Kadanai. Trails generally follow the north-south drainage systems of the Kadanai and the Argistan, but they also follow the Kadanai River through Baluchistan and into Qandahar. The trails in Baluchistan link with a low-grade road that extends through the hills and terminates at Kurduhah on the border. On the Afghan side, a motorable track extends from the border, roughly following the Kadanai Valley toward the south to Spin Baldak. (U)

278. Name Unknown
31°12'N-66°45'E
2,470 meters

279. Name Unknown
31°12'N-66°44'E
2,375 meters

280. Name Unknown
31°12'N-66°43'E
2,440 meters

281. Name Unknown
31°10'N-66°43'E
2,330 meters

282. Name Unknown
31°08'N-66°42'E
2,360 meters

283. Name Unknown
31°07'N-66°42'E
2,320 meters

284. Name Unknown
31°06'N-66°41'E
2,330 meters

285. Name Unknown
31°06'N-66°41'E
2,350 meters

286. Name Unknown
31°03'N-66°40'E
2,180 meters

287. Name Unknown
31°02'N-66°39'E
2,285 meters

288. Name Unknown
31°01'N-66°37'E
1,770 meters

The border in this sector is aligned along a sharp range of hills in the Toba Kakar Ranges. Trails traverse the rugged terrain through ravines, which drain the ridge to the east and west, and lead from Baluchistan into the north-south course of the Kadanai River and beyond toward the town of Qandahar. (U)

289. Name Unknown
30°58'N-66°35'E
1,770 meters

290. Name Unknown
30°58'N-66°33'E
1,675 meters

291. Name Unknown
30°58'N-66°32'E
1,600 meters

292. Chaman
30°59'N-66°30'E
1,450 meters

293. Chaman
30°57'N-66°27'E
1,300 meters

294. Chaman
30°56'N-66°23'E
1,230 meters

295. Chaman
30°53'N-66°22'E
1,230 meters

296. Name Unknown
30°51'N-66°22'E
1,240 meters

297. Name Unknown
30°50'N-66°22'E
1,255 meters

298. Name Unknown
30°47'N-66°20'E
1,325 meters

299. Name Unknown
30°44'N-66°20'E
1,400 meters

300. Name Unknown
30°40'N-66°19'E
1,385 meters

301. Name Unknown
30°35'N-66°17'E
1,325 meters

302. Name Unknown
30°33'N-66°17'E
1,325 meters

303. Name Unknown
30°29'N-66°19'E
1,675 meters

304. Name Unknown
30°29'N-66°20'E
1,830 meters

In this section the border swings west and south, passing between the towns of Chaman and Spin Baldak. It crosses a myriad of streambeds that drain a hilly ridge in Baluchistan east of the border. South of the Chaman-Spin Baldak area in Afghanistan, the drainage system eventually disappears in a vast, sandy desert. In this open and relatively flat terrain, trails are multidirectional and tend to converge on the two towns. In Baluchistan, a main hard-surface road links Quetta to Chaman via the Khojak Pass. At Chaman it connects with a paved main road to Spin Baldak and to the city of Qandahar in Afghanistan. (U)

305. Name Unknown
30°25'N-66°22'E
1,740 meters

306. Pishin Lora
30°21'N-66°20'E
1,215 meters

307. Name Unknown
30°17'N-66°19'E
1,570 meters

308. Name Unknown
30°16'N-66°19'E
1,570 meters

309. Name Unknown
30°13'N-66°18'E
1,675 meters

310. Name Unknown
30°09'N-66°17'E
1,740 meters

311. Name Unknown
30°06'N-66°16'E
1,675 meters

312. Name Unknown
30°04'N-66°14'E
1,645 meters

313. Name Unknown
30°03'N-66°14'E
1,720 meters

314. Name Unknown
30°03'N-66°15'E
1,695 meters

315. Khatonki Narai
30°00'N-66°19'E
1,700 meters

316. Kurram Manda
29°59'N-66°20'E
1,600 meters

317. Shokoh Narai
29°57'N-66°22'E
1,675 meters

318. Ab-i Duzd Narai
29°56'N-66°21'E
1,700 meters

319. Wajar Narai
29°55'N-66°20'E
1,900 meters

320. Laghai Narai
29°54'N-66°19'E
1,800 meters

321. Name Unknown
29°52'N-66°17'E
1,800 meters

322. Name Unknown
29°51'N-66°15'E
1,825 meters

323. Gori
29°48'N-66°08'E
1,550 meters

324. Name Unknown
29°48'N-66°04'E
1,400 meters

Passes in this section are in an area of elongated hills with many spurs separated by gorges and ravines. The Pishin Lora (306) crosses the border through a narrow valley impassable during periods of high water. Passes south of the river are hill ridges, and the trails through them follow ravines and streambeds on both sides of the border. Pass 324 and the trail through it are in a long, north-south valley between hill ridges of the Sarlah Range (Sarlat Ghar), which provides a natural route north from Nushki in Baluchistan into Qandahar Province. Trails in this section and those through 325 to 330 probably are known collectively as the Pishin Lora route. (C)

325. Name Unknown
29°46'N-65°58'E
950 meters

326. Name Unknown
29°46'N-65°56'E
925 meters

327. Name Unknown
29°45'N-65°54'E
925 meters

328. Iman Boston
29°44'N-65°51'E
900 meters

329. Name Unknown
29°43'N-65°47'E
900 meters

330. Name Unknown
29°41'N-65°44'E
900 meters

331. Name Unknown
29°40'N-65°34'E
900 meters

332. Name Unknown
29°39'N-65°31'E
900 meters

333. Name Unknown
29°35'N-65°14'E
850 meters

334. Name Unknown
29°33'N-65°09'E
850 meters

335. Name Unknown
29°33'N-65°08'E
850 meters

336. Name Unknown
29°33'N-64°47'E
850 meters

337. Shibian Pass
29°35'N-64°34'E
1,400 meters

338. Mazari Pass
29°27'N-64°09'E
1,700 meters

339. Bahram Chah
29°25'N-64°03'E
1,550 meters

340. Name Unknown
29°26'N-63°55'E
1,525 meters

341. Name Unknown
29°28'N-63°37'E
1,500 meters

342. Name Unknown
29°29'N-63°30'E
1,450 meters

343. Name Unknown
29°27'N-63°20'E
1,300 meters

The border in this section has a more or less straight-line configuration across sandy deserts, gravel plains, and the barren Chagai Hills. The number of trails decreases sharply toward the west, and they become ill defined and lost in the sands of Registan. Trails through passes 325 to 350 tend to follow the Pishin Lora Valley and with those through 305 to 324 probably are known collectively as the Pishin Lora route. The Chagai Hills command all the routes between Baluchistan and the Helmand Valley in Afghanistan. Tana (Merui 28°55'N-63°45'E) in Baluchistan, located between the southern skirt of the hills and the main road and railroad, was once the main converging point for routes from the Helmand, from the east via Dalbandin, and from Iran via Zahedan. Beyond the Chagai Hills toward the west, few if any trails pass through Nimruz Province from Baluchistan because of the extreme scarcity of water in the area. Instead, travel would be north through Helmand to the river valley and then along it toward the west. (U)

Appendix

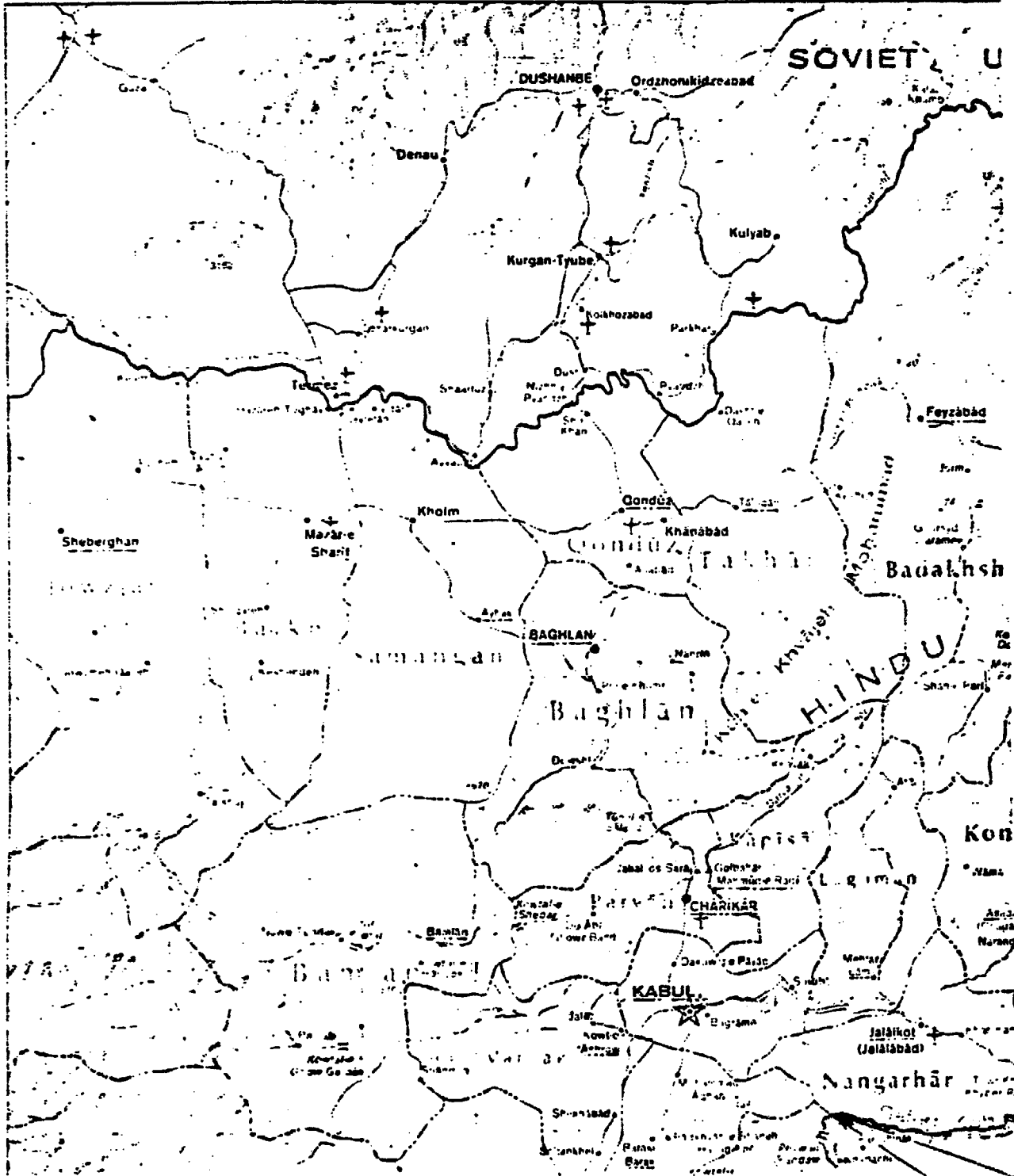
Pass Names and Numbers

Ab-i Duzd Narai	318	Dolai Kandao	45
Agam	115	Dolich	11
Aghbargai	219	Do Rah	22
Agram An	19	Dorah An	22
Ahmadi Kandao	93	Dre Drang Kandao	136
Anoshah An	13	Dulay Kandao	45
Anowshah Kach	13	Dwa Manda	182
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Bahram Chah	339	Ershad Yuvin	4, 5
Bajur Kandao	107	Fornesini	12
Bandar Kandao	107	Gambir Gri	41
Bargawi Kandao	126	Gangalwar An	32
Baroghil	9	Gangaiwat An	32
Barowghil	9	Garzan	7
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Bichi Narai	181	Ghase Kandao	61
Binshai Kandao	50	Gimir Kandow	41
Birzin	27	Gomal Rod	222
Brambalu	39	Goraprai	69
Brambalu Gri	39	Gori	323
Brekhi Muhammad	106	Gowmal Rowd	222
Kandao		Gowt Gaz	14
Bromalu	39	Gulprai	69
Bromolo	39	Gumal River	222
Bukhtanshalo An	30	Iman Boston	328
Chalog Karsin Narai	185	Inzar Kandao	143
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Charkhai River	178	Kach	13
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Dera

Kulyab

Kurgan-Tyube

Koshkhabad

Parikhar

Tokmok

Durr

Nizami

Parkhar

Shir Khan

Feyzabad

Kholm

Gondok

Khanabad

GONDOK

Sheberghan

Mazar-e Sharif

Badakhsh

BAGHLAN

Baghlan

HINDU

KON

Kapisa

Paktia

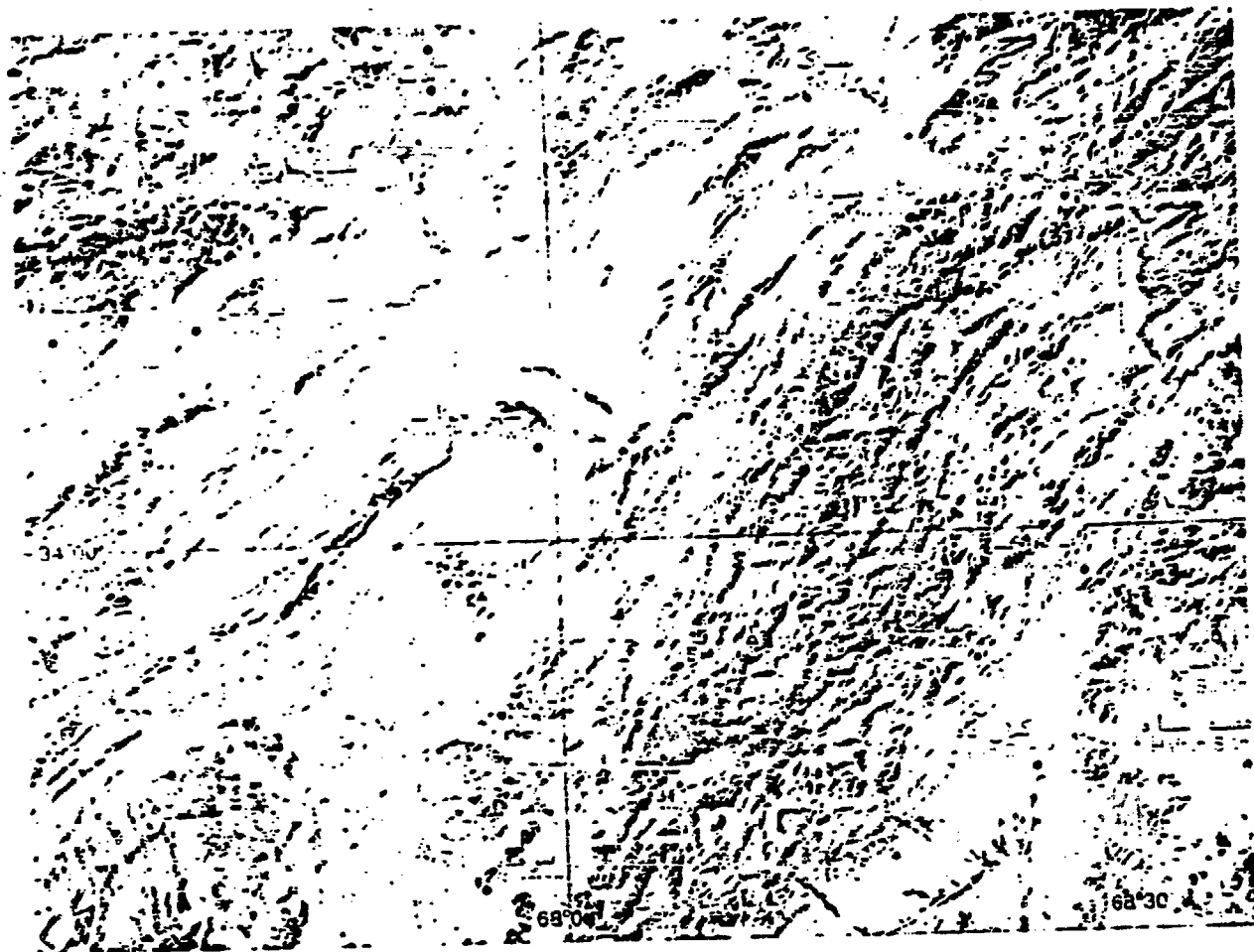
CHARIKAR

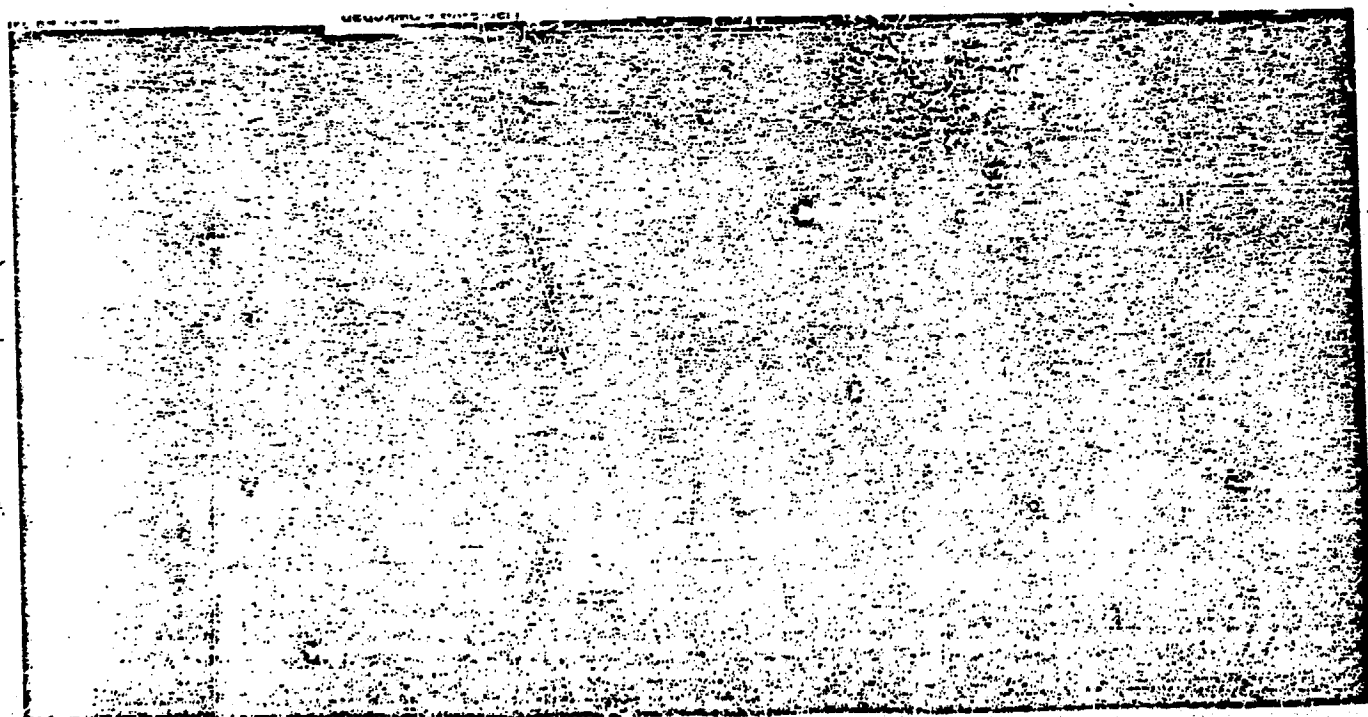
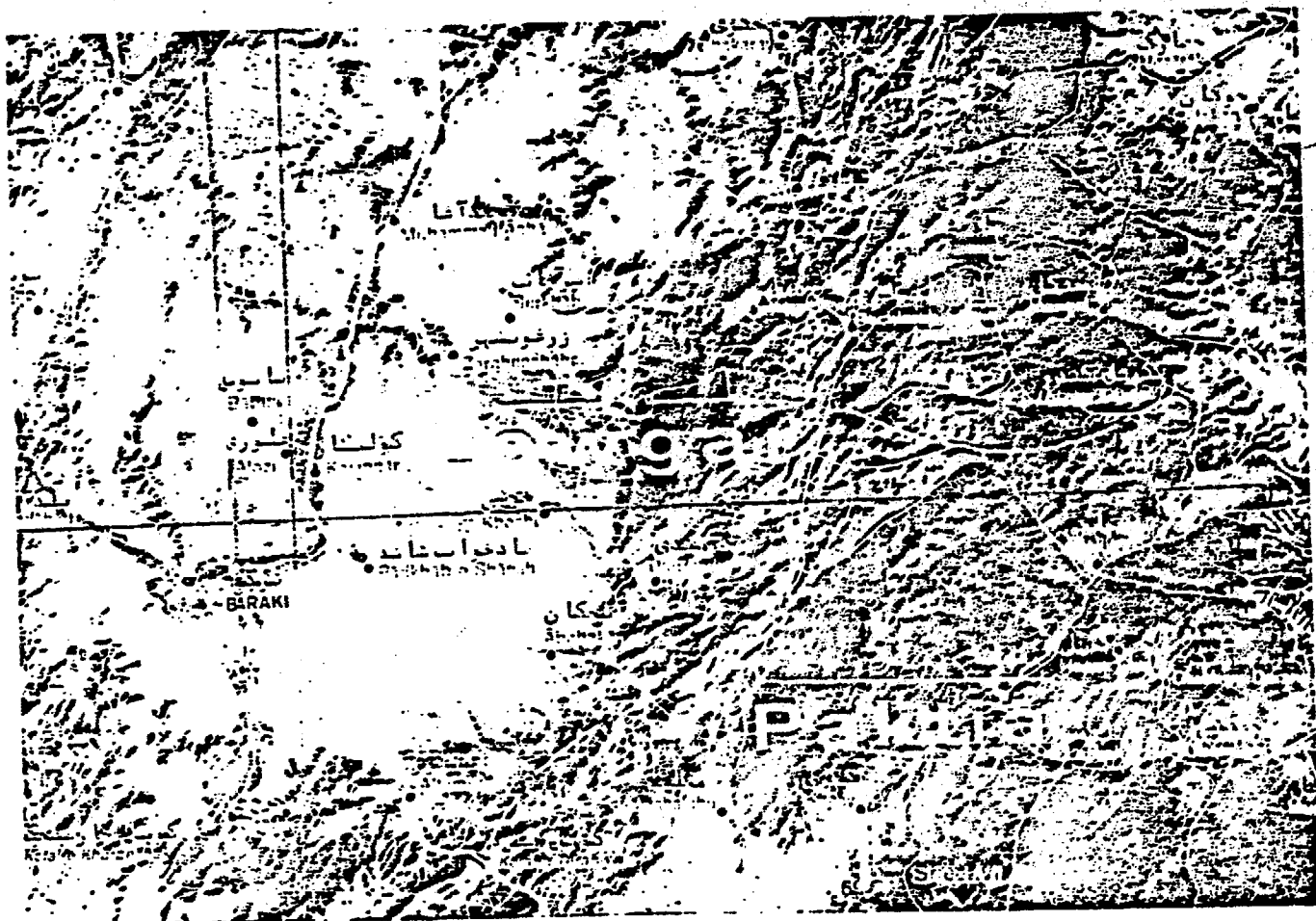
KABUL

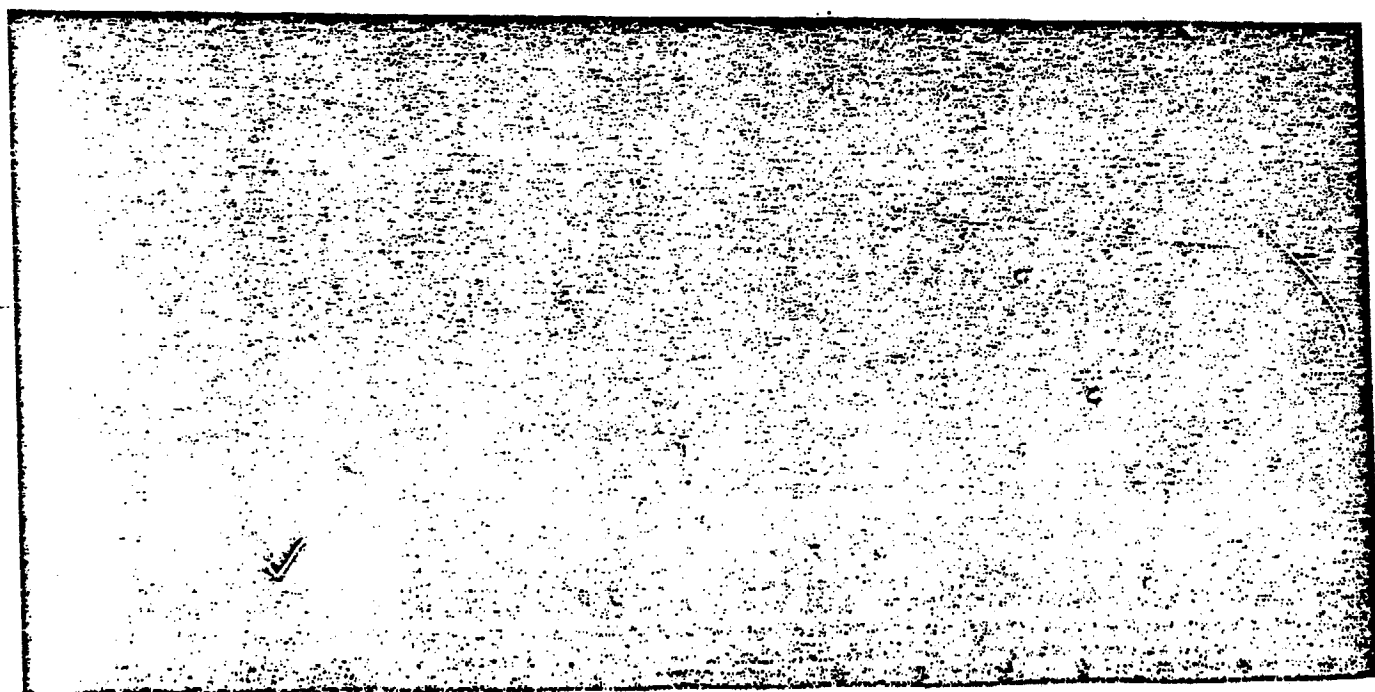
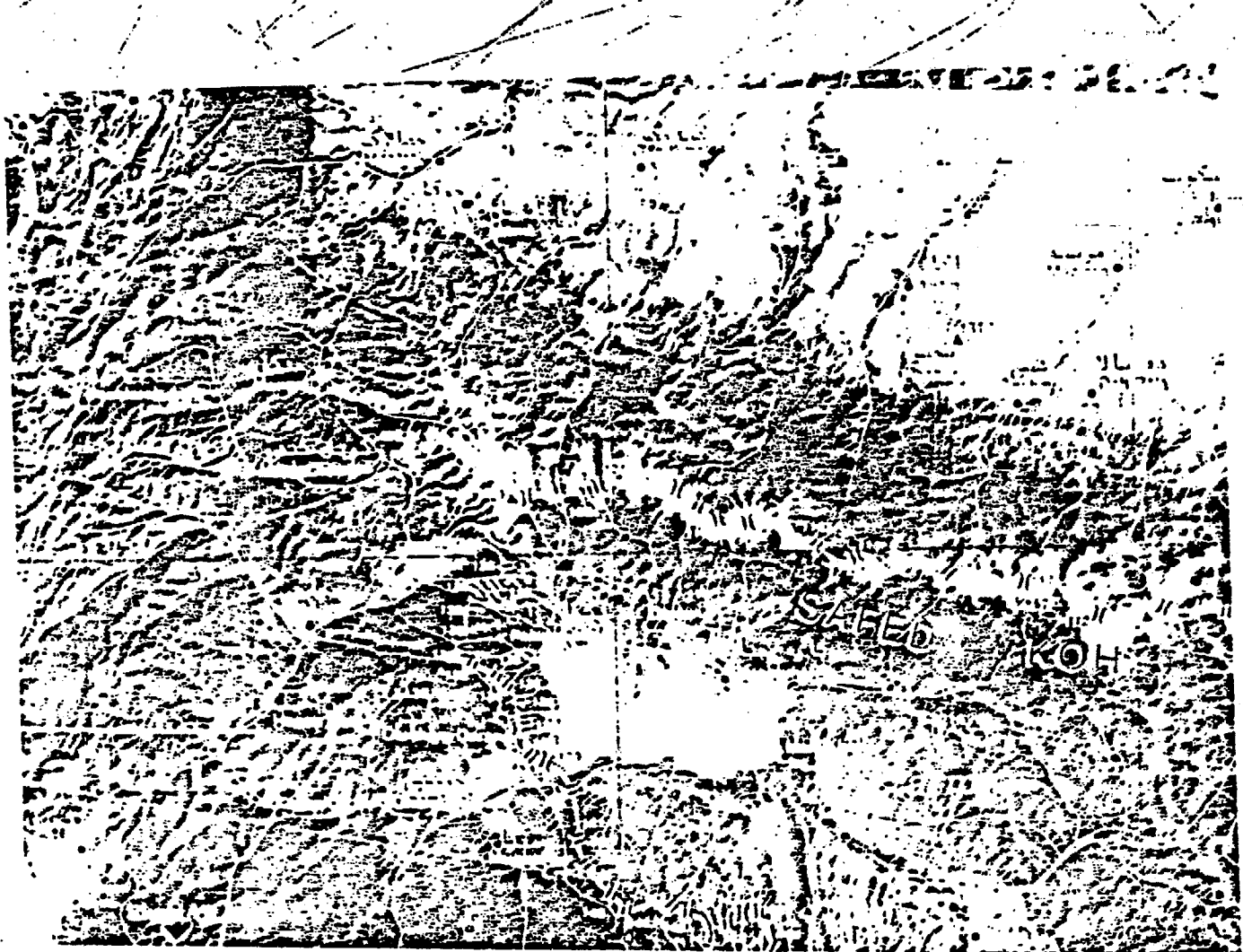
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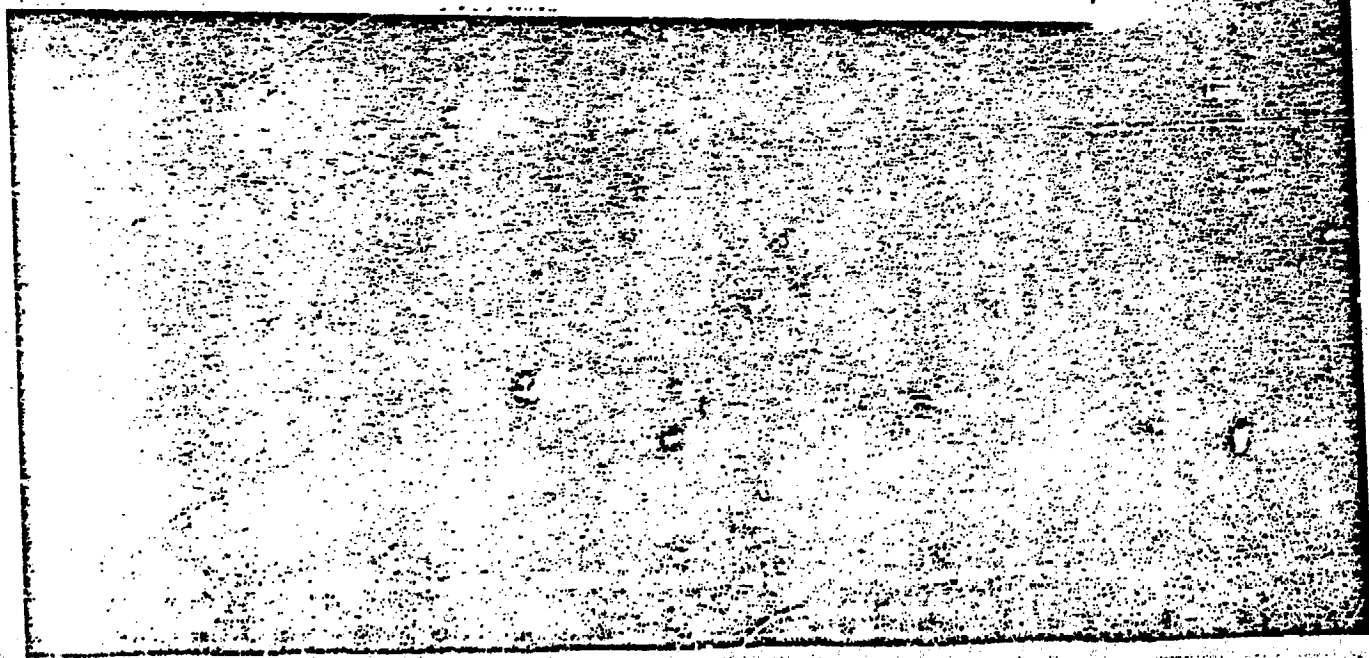
Nangarhar

PAKISTAN



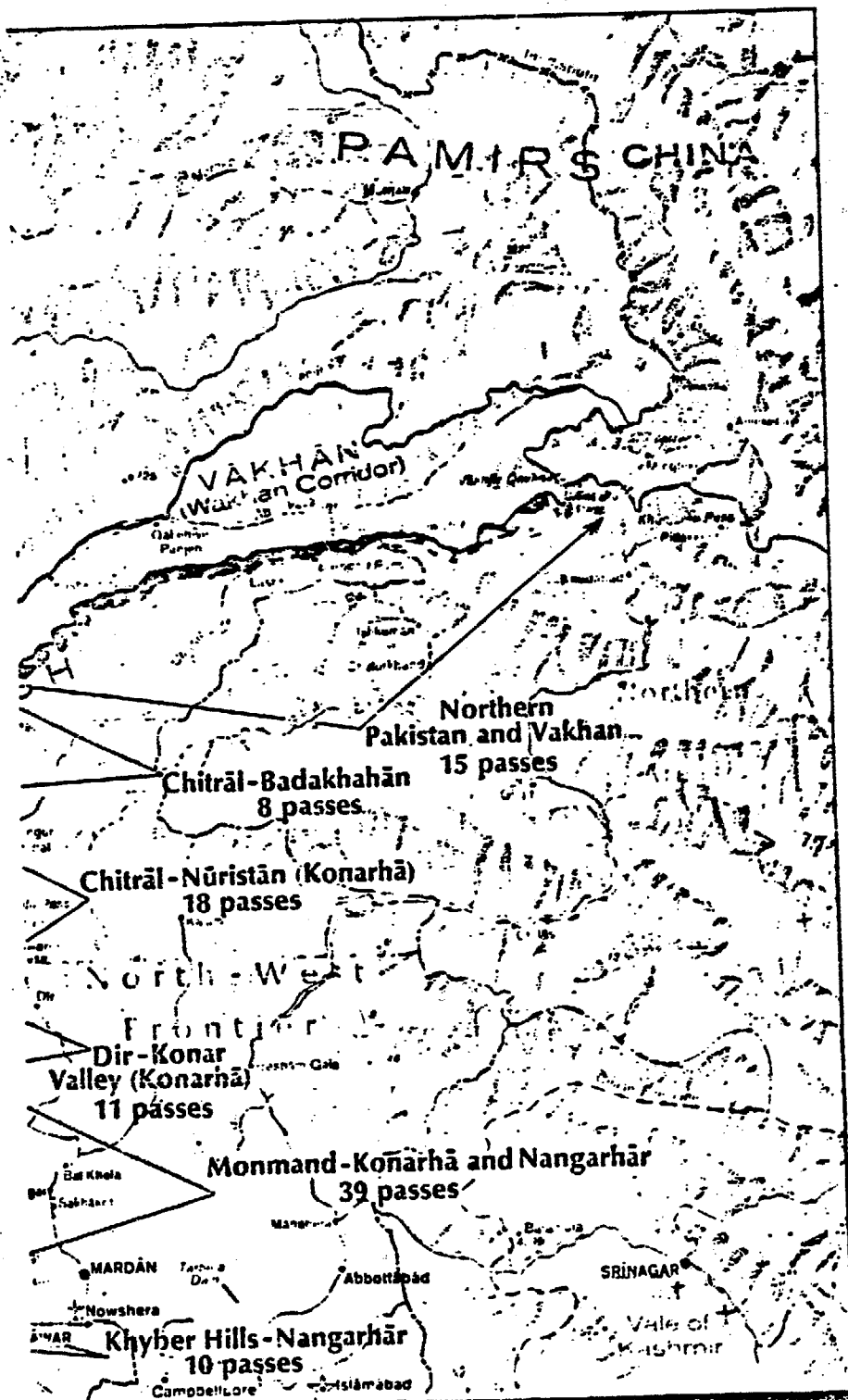


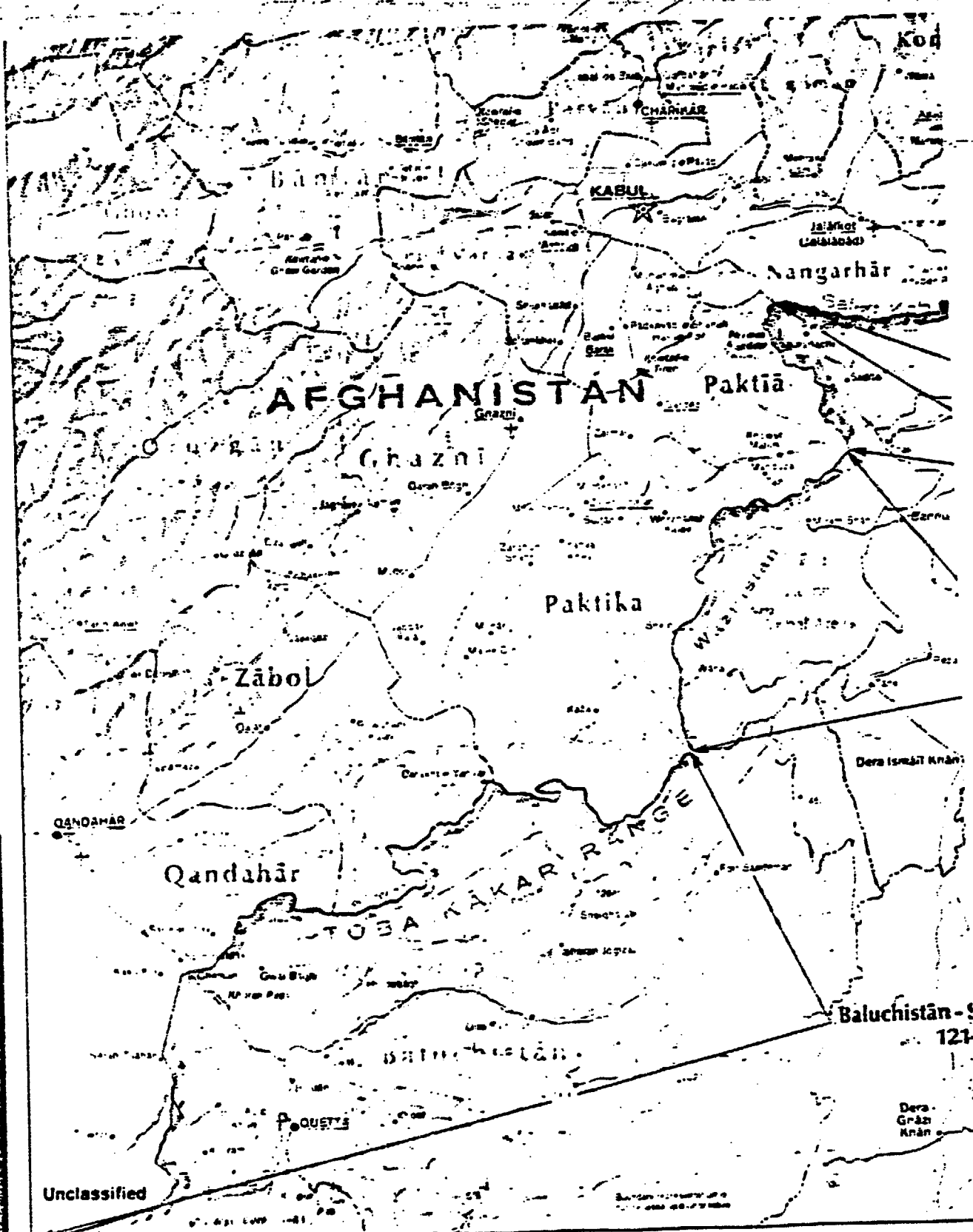




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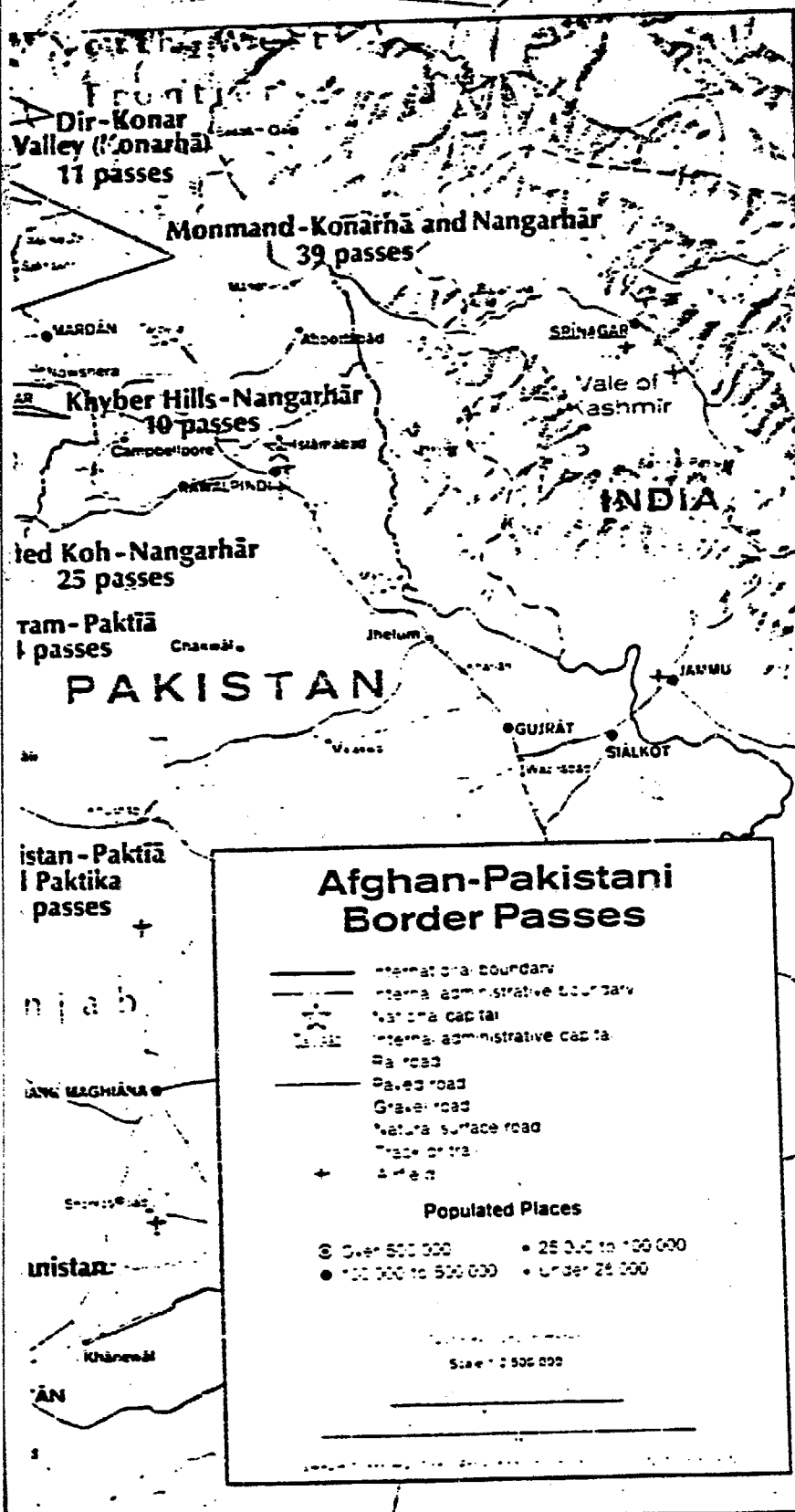




AFGHANISTAN

Unclassified

Baluchistan - 124



[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the Soviet Union is a country which has been able to maintain its independence and its freedom of action in the face of the overwhelming power of the United States and the United Kingdom. This is a remarkable achievement, especially in view of the fact that the Soviet Union has been the only country in the world which has been able to do this since the end of the Second World War.

2. The second of these is the fact that the Soviet Union has been able to maintain its economic independence and its freedom of action in the face of the overwhelming power of the United States and the United Kingdom. This is a remarkable achievement, especially in view of the fact that the Soviet Union has been the only country in the world which has been able to do this since the end of the Second World War.

3. The third of these is the fact that the Soviet Union has been able to maintain its political independence and its freedom of action in the face of the overwhelming power of the United States and the United Kingdom. This is a remarkable achievement, especially in view of the fact that the Soviet Union has been the only country in the world which has been able to do this since the end of the Second World War.

4. The fourth of these is the fact that the Soviet Union has been able to maintain its cultural independence and its freedom of action in the face of the overwhelming power of the United States and the United Kingdom. This is a remarkable achievement, especially in view of the fact that the Soviet Union has been the only country in the world which has been able to do this since the end of the Second World War.

5. The fifth of these is the fact that the Soviet Union has been able to maintain its scientific independence and its freedom of action in the face of the overwhelming power of the United States and the United Kingdom. This is a remarkable achievement, especially in view of the fact that the Soviet Union has been the only country in the world which has been able to do this since the end of the Second World War.

Soviet Union

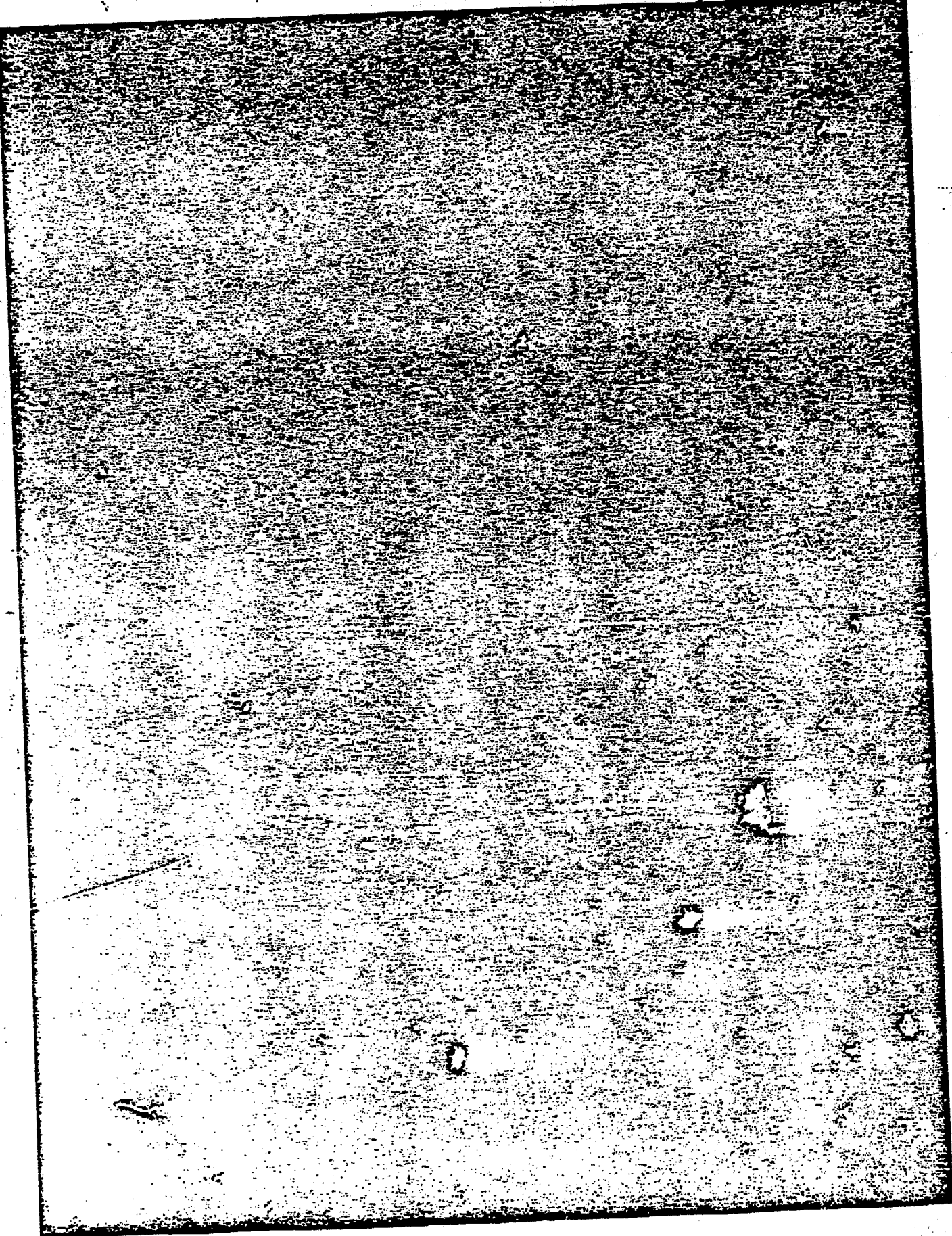
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Sheet I Kabul	Sheet IV Kabul	Sheet V Kabul	Sheet VI Kabul
Sheet II Kabul	Sheet III Kabul	Sheet VII Kabul	Sheet VIII Kabul

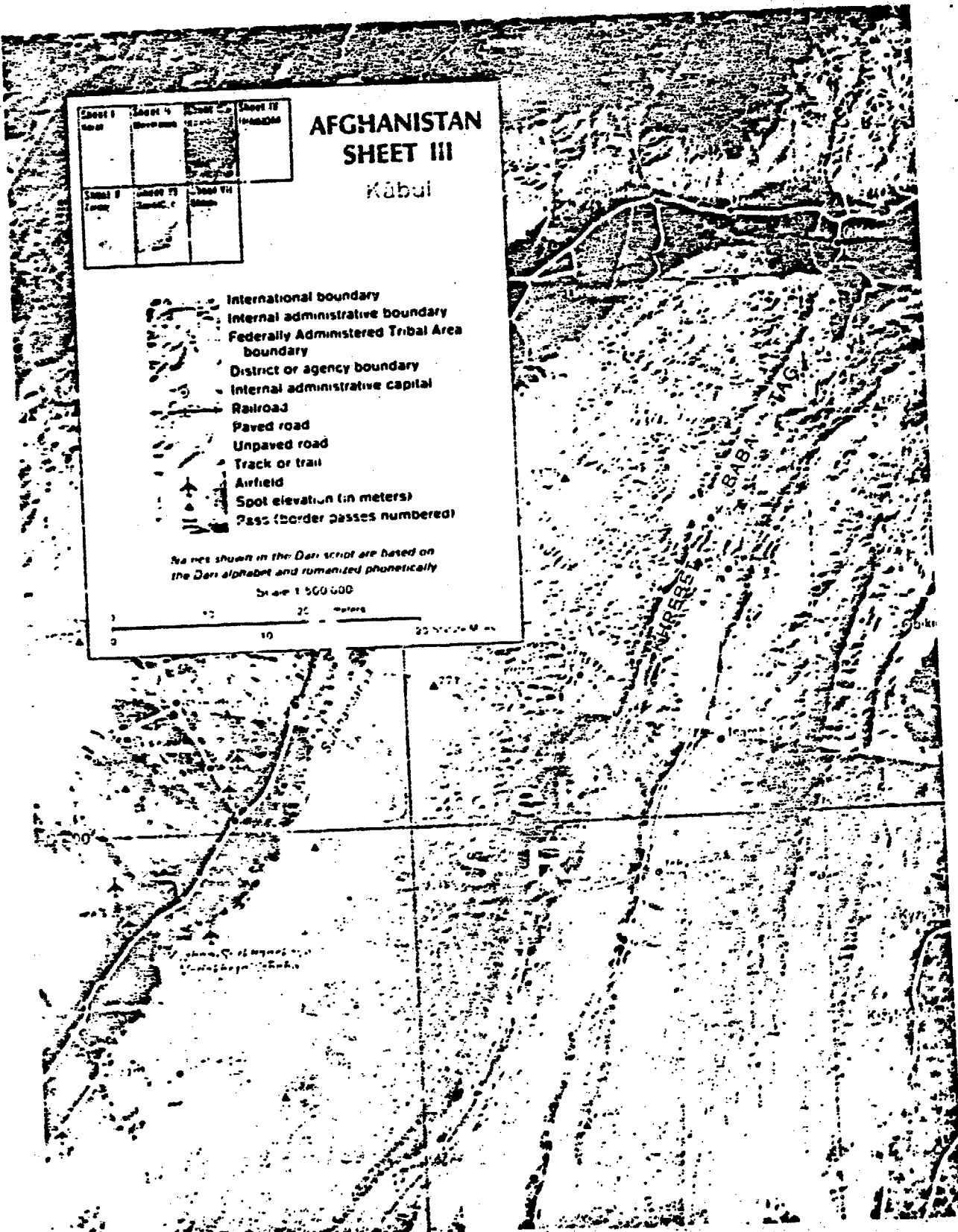
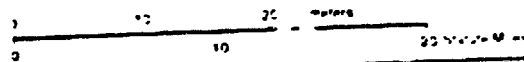
AFGHANISTAN SHEET III

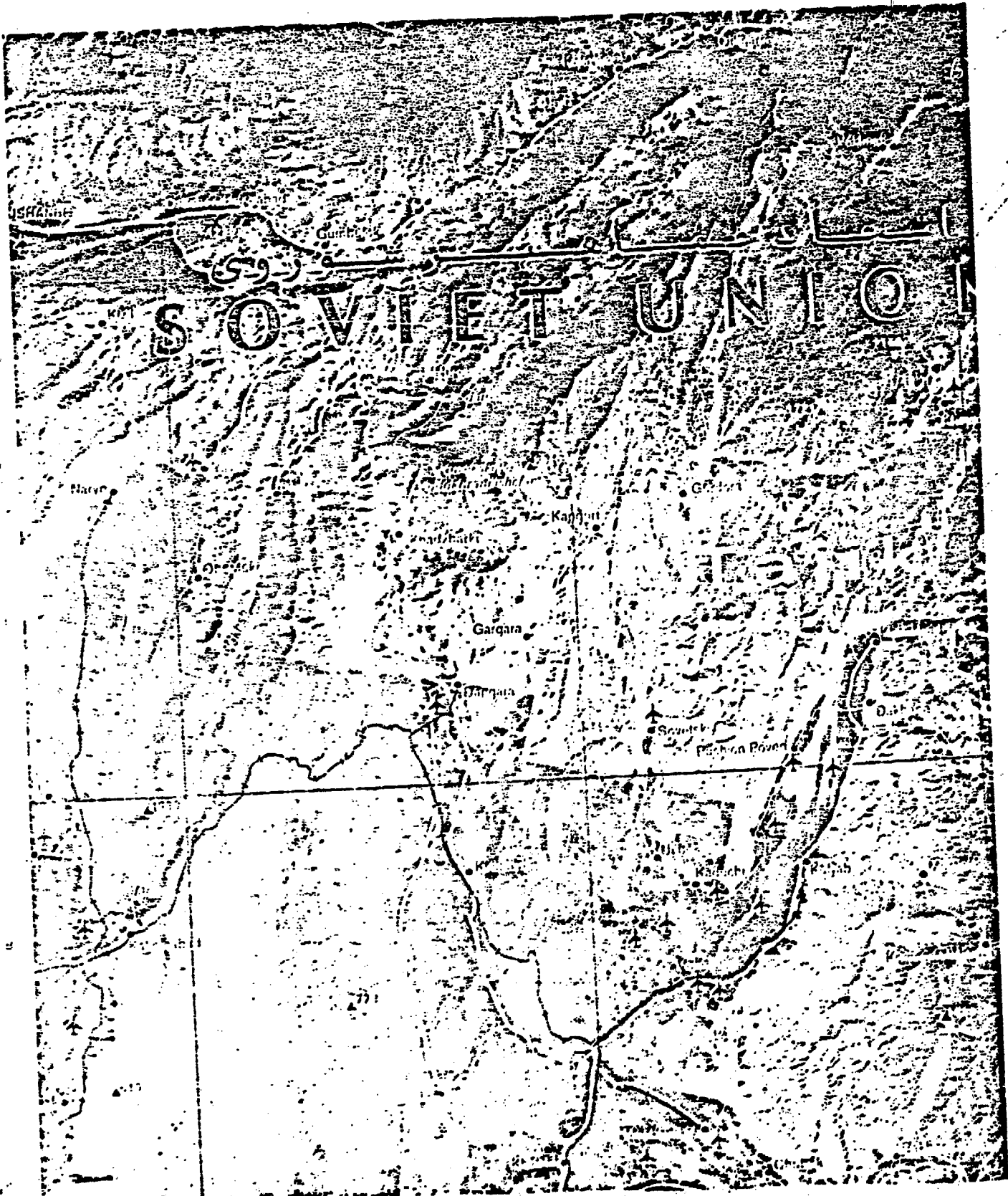
Kabul

- International boundary
- Internal administrative boundary
- Federally Administered Tribal Area boundary
- District or agency boundary
- Internal administrative capital
- Railroad
- Paved road
- Unpaved road
- Track or trail
- Airfield
- Spot elevation (in meters)
- Pass (border passes numbered)

Names shown in the Dari script are based on the Dari alphabet and romanized phonetically

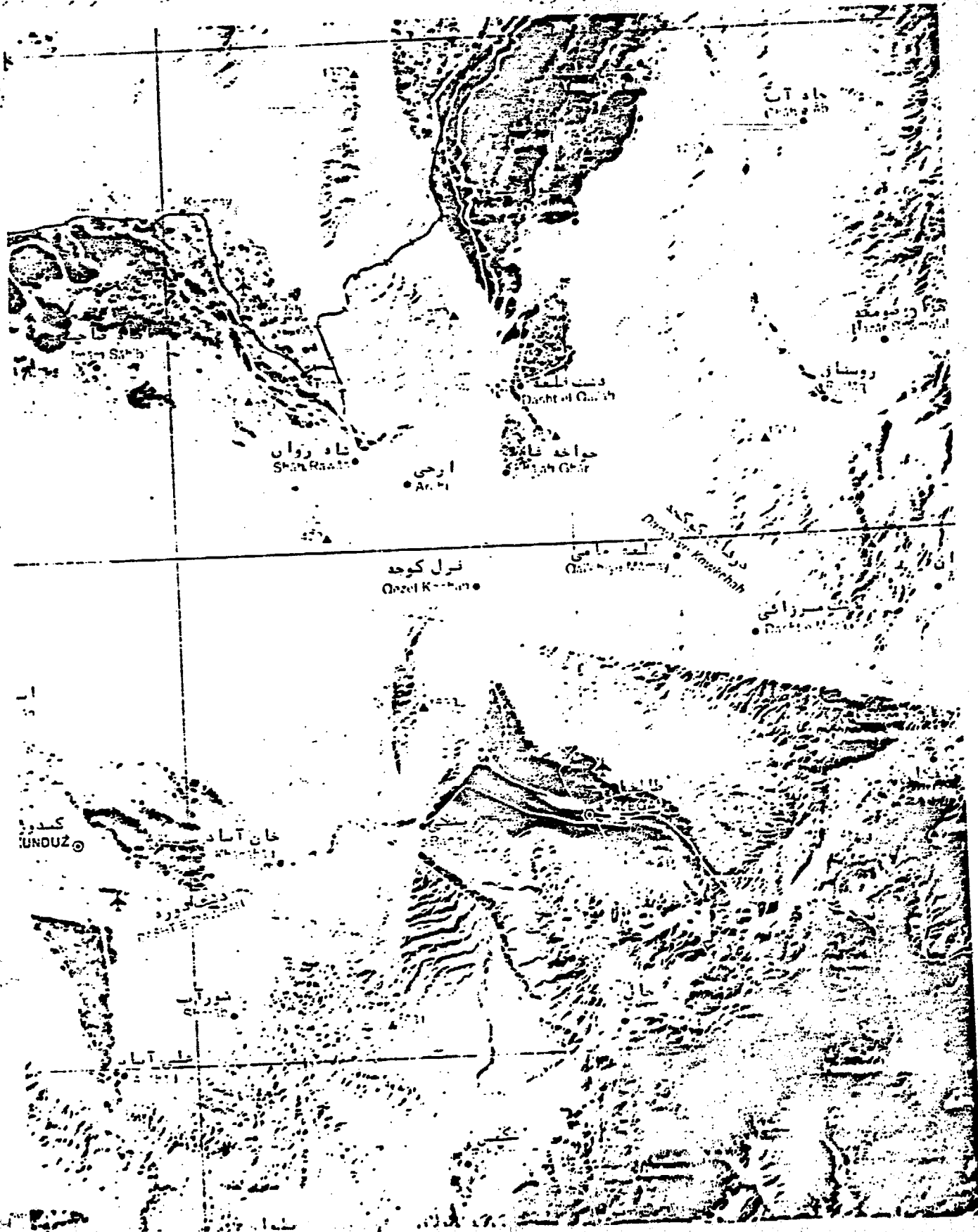
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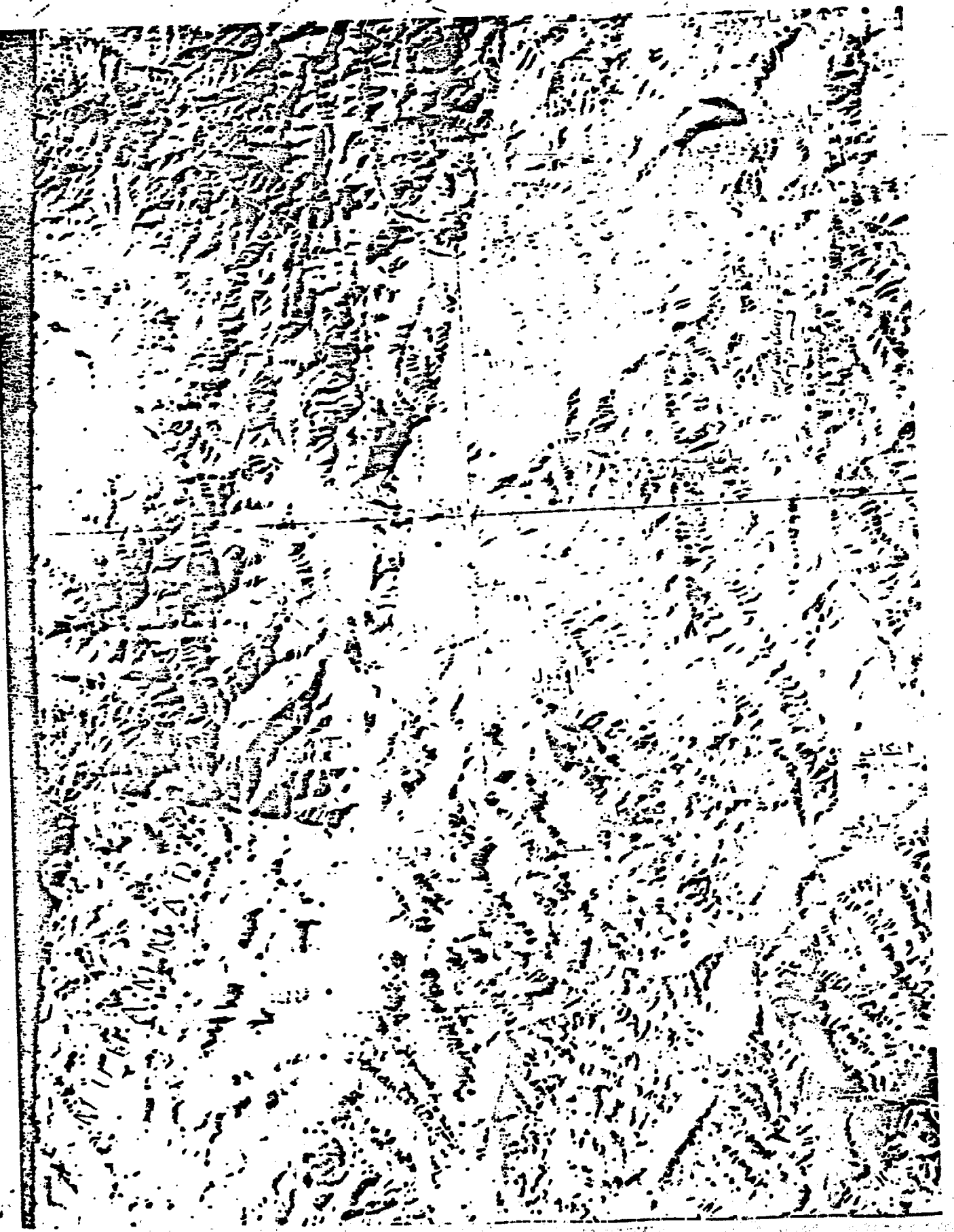
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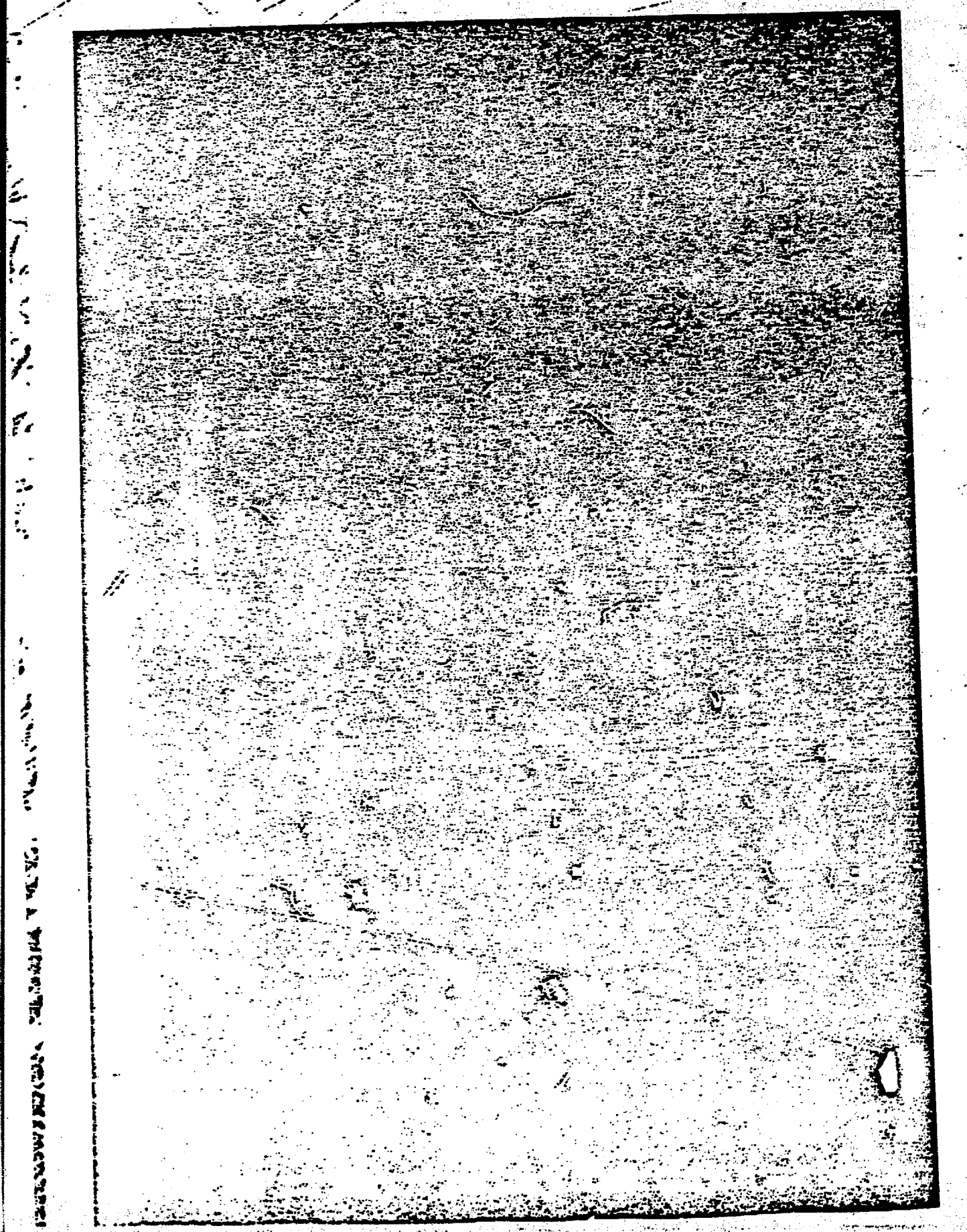
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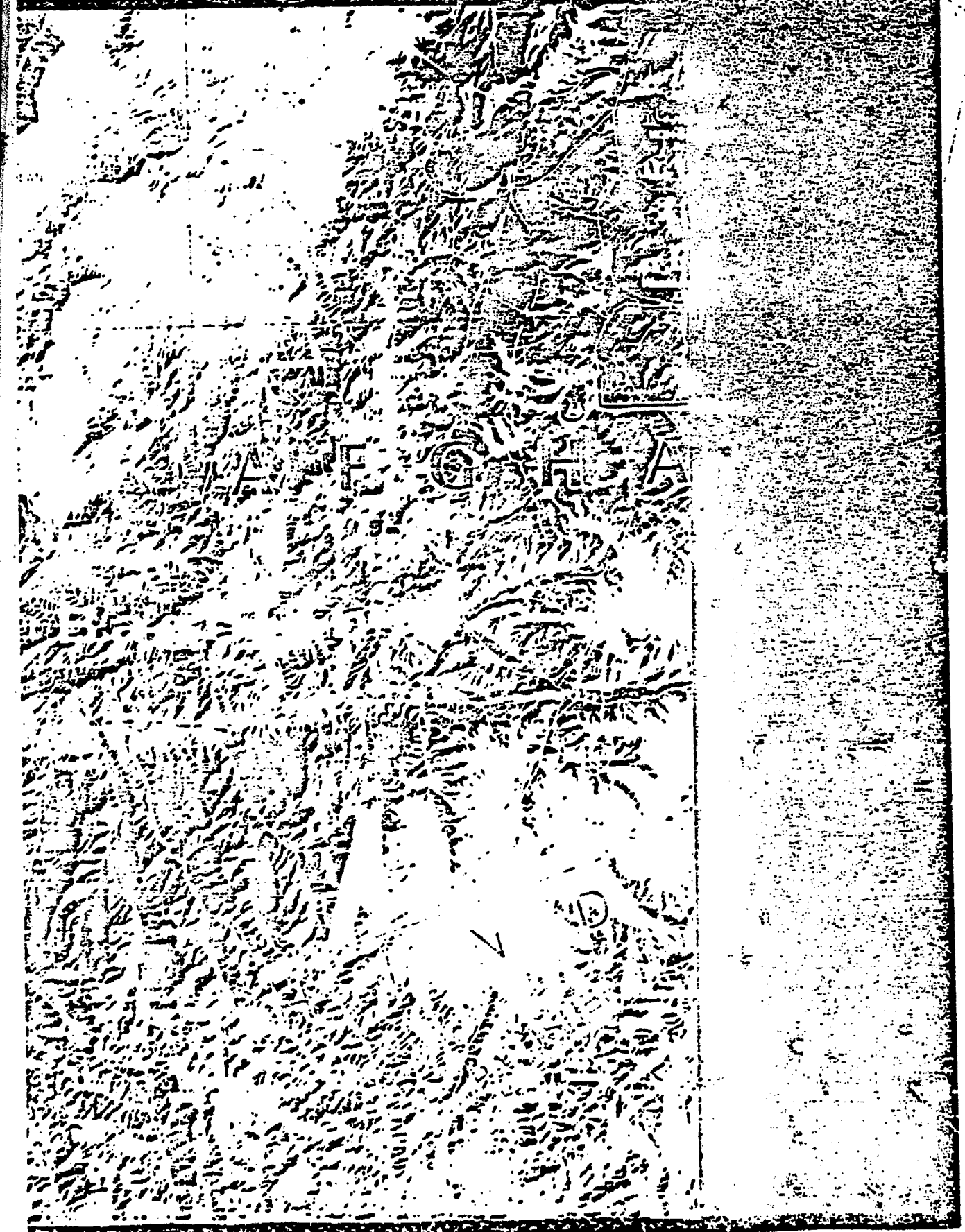
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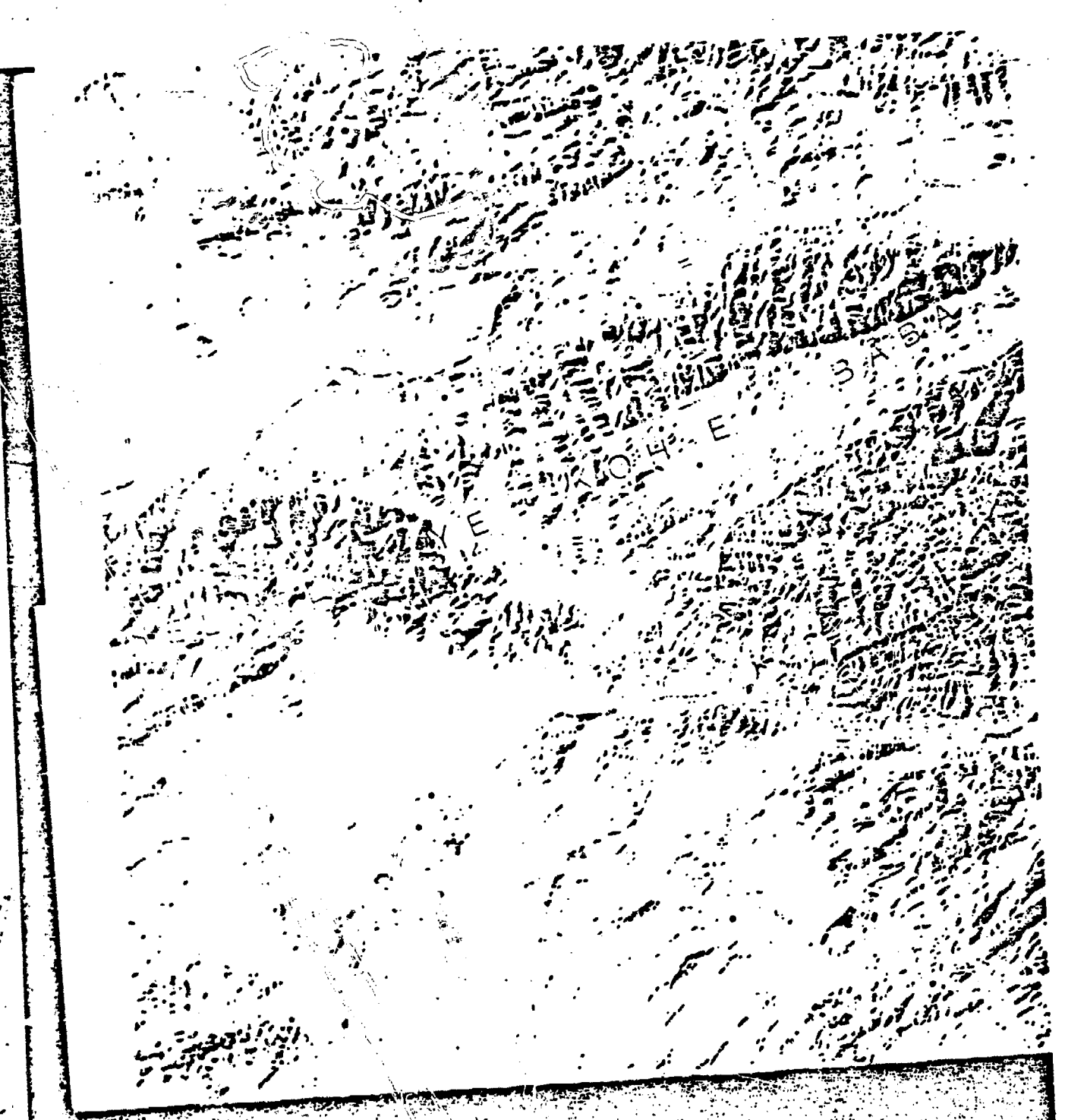






THE AMERICAN

PAKISTAN



KABUL

